

THE TIMES
1785-1985

Tomorrow

Quick changes
How royalty has
reacted to the
dictates of fashion

Silver linings
Business is booming
in the world of
employment advice

Red tape
Roger Scruton spells
out why Britain
should leave Unesco

Becker's chance
Rex Bellamy on
the US Open
tennis championships

Portfolio

The weekly prize in the Times Portfolio competition - £40,000 because there was no winner the previous week - was shared between Mr Roger Abbott, of Ringsfield, Suffolk; and Mrs Judy Stansell, of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire. Saturday's daily prize of £4,000 was shared by Mr John McDonald, of Glasgow; Mrs Sandra McKie, of Hove; Mr Alan Harrison, of Feltham, Middlesex; and Mrs Marjorie Smith of Swinton, Manchester. Portfolio list, page 18; rules and how to play, information service, back page.

Third Briton among rail dead

A third Briton was identified as a victim of the French rail crash near Argenton-sur-Creuse which killed 42 people and seriously injured 30. The driver of the passenger express involved has been charged with involuntary manslaughter and wounding. Page 6

Shuttle success

Shuttle astronauts, using a combination of brain and brawn, completed repairs on a satellite in space and redeployed it over the Equator. Page 6

Equal pay test

The white-collar union Apex is bringing 150 equal pay cases to an industrial tribunal. If successful, they could lead to pay increases for many women in industry. Page 3

Stalker arrest

Los Angeles police said they had arrested a man they believed to be the "Night Stalker", the killer of at least 16 people in California. Page 5

Defence failure

Britain's £1 billion Nimrod airborne early warning system four years behind schedule, is not meeting performance targets and may have to be replaced by US technology. Page 2

Bellof killed

Stefan Bellof, of West Germany, died after his Porsche crashed in the 1,000km world endurance race at Spa-Francorchamps, Belgium. Report, page 22

Lording it

Freuchie, of Fife, became the first Scottish team to win the National Village cricket championship when they beat Romford, of Surrey, at Lord's by losing fewer wickets with the scores tied. Page 21

SPECIAL REPORT

What sort of education will the next generation of engineers receive? The issue is likely to be aired at Britain's first Engineering Assembly opening tomorrow. Pages 13-16

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Electricians' threat to walk out fuels TUC ballot crisis

From Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor, Blackpool

The TUC was sliding towards its most serious internal crisis since the 1970s last night as electricians' delegates voted to walk out of the congress if the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) is suspended or expelled this week.

The Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union delegates will withdraw from the congress for the rest of the week if the AUEW, the TUC's second biggest affiliate, is suspended. Its executive would meet subsequently to consider whether to ballot its own 365,000 members on disaffiliation.

Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the electricians' union said yesterday that if the TUC took the "outrageous" step of suspending the AUEW for its acceptance of state funds for a postal ballot, "We are out with them. They will not go out alone." Mr Hammond added: "If we are thrust out of the TUC against our wishes we will not withdraw."

Pressure on the AUEW will increase at this morning's 8.30 meeting of the general council when the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) will demand that the union responds to the TUC direction to comply with the boycott on state cash before the congress goes ahead to debate the motions on the crucial issue of employment legislation.

If, as appeared certain last night, the AUEW executive refuses to bring forward its

meeting, planned for tomorrow evening, to decide a response to the TUC directive, Mr Ron Todd the TGWU general secretary, will call for the conference business to be reorganised so the debate on legislation can go ahead later in the week.

The AUEW's delegation, meeting at the union's Blackpool district office yesterday, underpinned its opposition to the TUC line on postal ballots by voting to oppose a composite resolution on the law which specifically "confirms the policy of non-cooperation agreed at the special conference at Wembley in 1982".

Although two members of the engineers' executive, Mr Jimmy Airlie and Mr George Arnold, defied the recommendation and voted against it, opinion within the union's leadership appeared, if anything, to be hardening against making further concessions to the TUC.

Although Mr Airlie and Mr Arnold can probably count on the support tomorrow of Mr Joey Russell and Mr Peter Burns, the foundry workers' representative, there is little sign that they will be able to secure a majority.

Most members, including Mr Terry Duffy, the president, who is ill at his home in south London, favour waiting for the planned ballot of the union's one million members next month.

Mr Bill Jordan, the leading right-wing candidate to succeed Mr Duffy, sought to stiffen the line still further yesterday when

he said that the meeting tomorrow could not properly change its decision "because policy has been made by the union's members."

He added: "I am annoyed at all this talk that the AUEW are in the wrong. The TUC are in the wrong. We are listening to the voice of the factory floor and not the dangerous noise coming from the ivory tower of the TUC."

Mr Todd said yesterday, after his own unions delegation meeting that it would be impossible for him to propose the key motion on the law without knowing whether the second biggest union was prepared to abide by TUC policy.

Fresh problems emerged for the AUEW last night after the revelation that a new craft union has been formed by its disaffected members in the Midlands.

Mr Roy Fraser, union body plant convener at Austin Rover's Cowley works and the leader of the crippling toolmakers' strike in 1977, is one of those behind the move.

The Engineering Craft Association threatens to become a rival breakaway organization for highly skilled workers. The move partly stems from the disaffection over the status and pay differentials of highly skilled men that lay behind the unofficial toolmakers' strike which brought BL to the brink of collapse in the late 1970s.

Scargill stands firm, page 2

Coal train guards refuse to take part in driver-only trial

British Rail last night appeared to be heading for more trouble as guards at Shirebrook, in Derbyshire, gave notice of "non-cooperation" over the one-man freight train operation.

The guards at Shirebrook are now in the front line of the campaign to introduce driver-only freight operation.

The board has given notice that from today 140 trains operating every week on the "merry-go-round" system feeding coal from pits to power stations between Shirebrook and Worsop, in Nottinghamshire will be manned by drivers only.

Last night, Mr Dennis Widdowson, secretary of the Shirebrook branch of the National Union of Railwaymen warned that the board had jumped the gun in introducing this plan. He said his branch had agreed yesterday not to co-operate with what British Rail has described as "a trial scheme".

The "merry-go-round" service, which ferries 450,000 tonnes of coal a year to power stations and earns £20 million a year for British Rail, could provoke a nationwide dispute if the board suspends guards who refuse to co-operate with one-man operations, and who refuse to be deployed elsewhere.

If the men are told not to report for work as a result of the branch's decision, they will be paid £11 a day by the union, Mr Widdowson said.

To date, British Rail has been playing it cool over the single-manning issue and has merely been sending protesting guards home.

But the NUR now fears that some guards could be sacked for "non-cooperation". This apprehension is shared by the train drivers' union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

Mr Ray Buckton, ASLEF general secretary, warned that his union headquarters had been receiving reports from

various regions of concern that British Rail management may soon start sacking drivers who refuse to take out trains without guards.

Mr Buckton said: "About a dozen drivers in Wales have been told that they will be sacked if they continue to refuse to take out driver-only trains."

"Other regions report similar atmospheres of intimidation, which is of course of great concern to the union as a whole."

"But if any driver is sacked then the ASLEF executive will meet immediately to consider its reaction."

ASLEF has reported the biggest vote by any union in favour of maintaining its political levy to the Labour Party. The train drivers voted by 13-1 to maintain the contributions, in a vote in which 85 per cent of members participated.



Mr Coveyduck and his wife, Jean, celebrating his return home. Photograph: Dod Miller.

Freed Briton was 'stranger' to wife

Mr Graham Coveyduck, the Hampshire businessman who was held for nearly a year without trial in a Nigerian jail, flew home to Britain yesterday. He revealed that his arrest by the Nigerian security police came the day after his arrival to carry out a fraud investigation for the security police.

Mr Coveyduck, looked fit despite losing six stones in weight, which his wife, Jean, said had made her unable to recognize him at first. "But I am getting used to the new image," she added.

Mr Coveyduck said at Gatwick airport that he had been detained in a cell measuring 10ft by 8ft with up to seven other prisoners and lived mostly on porridge, rice and fish. He was never ill treated.

Mr Coveyduck described his position with his company, Inter-Credit, as "smoothing out financial problems". He was one of a number of detainees released after last week's bloodless coup.

He said the purpose of his visit to Nigeria had been to give a verbal report on the findings of his investigation.

"I think the security police expected different names to come out from those that did,"

he said. His arrest and detention under military decree had probably been to cover up any embarrassment.

"In a Nigerian sense, there is a lot of logic in what happened. The people who were running the police at the time are now mostly in detention themselves."

Mr Coveyduck was arrested in September last year on charges of alleged extortion which were dropped on March.

After his arrest he was held under house arrest in a flat in a Lagos suburb, then moved to a medium security prison and later to the high security unit at the Kiri-Kiri prison.

He said he was allowed out of his cell to exercise with other prisoners, during the day. Washing and drinking water was taken from a well and he suffered from bouts of dysentery, malaria and frequent colds because of the damp conditions.

At one stage he went on a hunger strike for 14 days in protest at the conditions and was placed in a punishment cell shared sometimes with Nigerians facing execution. "Afterwards, the amount of food we were given was doubled and we were given medicine and beds to sleep on," he said.

Comment, page 17

Pretoria freezes foreign debt repayments for four months

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

South Africa will freeze the repayment of all foreign debts for the next four months, President Botha announced last night. A two-tier currency system, using a "financial rand" to control the outflow of foreign exchange will be reintroduced.

President Botha announced the drastic measures in Pretoria at the end of a critical weekend for South Africa and as three EEC foreign ministers finished a three-day visit on an uncompromising note. At the same time 60,000 black miners started an indefinite strike in seven gold and coal mines.

Mr Jacques Pooos, Foreign Minister of Luxembourg and leader of the EEC mission, said before boarding a flight to Europe that they had told the South African Government "in very clear terms that the apartheid system which we condemn must be dismantled quickly."

The release of political prisoners, particularly Mr Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress leader was indispensable as a prerequisite to "a national dialogue with the country's black leaders without preconditions."

Mr Botha announced the financial curbs as white confidence in the Government's ability to end the crisis was shaken by the news of the brutal murders by a black mob of two whites in the Eastern Cape.

The crowd had left a mass funeral, attended by 40,000 people, of 18 riot victims in Duncan village, near East

London, at which speakers proclaimed: "Now we are carrying the struggle to the Boers."

The crowds shouted back: "Long live the necklace" - the rubber tyre thrown over the necks of suspected "collaborators" and informers before they are burnt to death - and "Long live the grenade."

Police headquarters in Pretoria said one of the two whites was stabbed and burnt to death and the other died from knife wounds. Two other men in the car were in a critical condition in hospital last night with stab wounds. None has so far been identified.

The murders bring to four the number of whites killed by blacks in a year of unrest which has claimed nearly 700 black lives.

Emotions ran high at the mass funeral when mourners found acid sneezing powder, similar to the chemical used by the police for crowd control, sprinkled around the waiting graves. Among those buried was a seven-month-old boy who choked to death when a tear gas grenade was thrown into his home.

The mass funeral and the murders came as South Africa experienced its most difficult weekend since the outbreak of unrest a year ago in Sharpeville township south of Johannesburg.

The three EEC foreign ministers completed the fact-finding visit and talks with President Botha and members of his Cabinet, the country was

Continued on back page, col 7

Gorbachov in bitter attack on America

From Michael Binyon, Washington

In a withering attack on what he called confusion and uncertainty in Washington, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov accused the Americans of preparing for the November summit as though it were a bout between "political super-gladiators."

The Soviet leader said he was "disappointed and concerned" at Washington's approach. The scenario of pressure was part of an attempt to drive his country into a corner and ascribe to it every mortal sin "in a feverish search for forces of evil."

Citing the recent call by Mr Robert McFarlane, the National Security Adviser, for Moscow to change its thinking and approach, Mr Gorbachov said: "It appears that even the slightest headway depends exclusively on concessions by the Soviet Union, concessions on all questions - on armaments, on regional problems

and even on our own domestic affairs."

"If all this is meant seriously, then manifestly Washington is preparing not for the event we have agreed upon."

But if the "hellish outcries" were not meant seriously, then they were all the more inappropriate. "Why flex muscles needlessly? Why stage noisy shows and transfer the methods of domestic political struggles to the relations between two nuclear powers?"

Mr Gorbachov gave this bleak assessment of relations with Washington in a lengthy and exclusive interview published today in Time - his first interview with an American publication since his accession to power.

He said that despite the arms talks in Geneva and the coming summit, relations were continuing on regional problems

Continued on back page, col 8

Parkinson kept out in Thatcher shuffle

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Prime Minister has decided reluctantly against asking Mr Cecil Parkinson to rejoin the Cabinet in the extensive reconstruction which is to be announced today.

After further consultation yesterday with senior Conservative Party figures, including Lord Whitelaw, her deputy, and Mr John Wakeham, the Government Chief Whip, Mrs Margaret Thatcher set aside her own strong inclination to restore to office the colleague who was forced to resign as Secretary of State for Trade and Industry nearly two years ago.

As many as half a dozen changes to the Government at Cabinet level are expected to be made known by tonight, and numerous changes in the middle and junior ranks of

ministers are likely to have been completed by tomorrow.

The Prime Minister returned last night to 10 Downing Street from Chequers. She had been at work there on new appointments, some of which she is known to have been considering for months.

There was evidence yesterday that several candidates for promotion had already been approached and that ministers who are retiring or being retired already knew their fates.

But the Prime Minister's preference is to conduct these transactions by telephone, except where a resignation is being sought in particularly painful circumstances, so there will be few clues to be found among

Continued on back page, col 3



Smiling faces: Ian Botham and Allan Border, the Australian captain, leave a London restaurant after a champagne supper. Friends off the field; this morning they resume hostilities at The Oval. John Woodcock, page 21

£2 billion battle on spending

The battle to keep next year's public spending within the Government's £139 billion target, will revolve round a gap of £2 billion between the Treasury and spending ministers (Our Economics Correspondent writes).

However, while the gap between the Treasury and the ministries is not large, it will be difficult to reduce.

As the public spending round gets under way, the Treasury is facing excess bids totalling £4 billion from the departments. About £1 billion of this is due to higher inflation and a further £1 billion to nationalized industries. A third £1 billion arises from extra local authority spending and the continued rise in unemployment.

Comment, page 17

Warders' anger over riot at 'Ireland's Alcatraz'

By Tim Jones

Forty prisoners last night surrendered themselves to police from the burnt wreck of Spike Island prison in Cork harbour after a riot which prison officers say was "utterly predictable."

In a political storm over the incident, the Prison Officers' Association has called for the resignation of Mr Michael Noonan, the Irish Minister for Justice.

More than 70 of the 114 inmates in the prison which was opened earlier this year to deal with the republic's growing crime wave, began to riot in the early hours of yesterday morning.

For more than four hours, they engaged in an orgy of destruction, smashing everything they could get their hands on, and when police reinforcements arrived from the main-

land two miles away, the prisoners hurled missiles to try to prevent them from landing.

At one stage, terrified members of the seven families living on the island who had sought refuge in a concrete hut on the jetty, had to walk through a gauntlet of prisoners who forced them out before destroying the building. The families, who were not harmed, were ordered into a house on the island where they barricaded themselves in.

By morning, the main prisoners' accommodation block and the administration complex were in embers. Smoke from the burning wreckage could be seen clearly from the mainland which is separated from "Ireland's Alcatraz" by treacherous currents.

Standing on the roof of a partly demolished block, the prisoners shouted they would hold out until they received guarantees that they could be

returned to their prisons of origin, and that there would be no loss of remission for their action.

At the height of the riot, the prisoners commandeered a mechanical digger and tried to smash their way into a security zone where about two dozen warders had barricaded themselves in.

Four policemen stationed on the island for the protection of the civilian families fled in a boat when it became clear they were in grave physical danger. A member of one of the families said they attached no blame to the officers as the prisoners had made it clear that civilians would not be harmed. Heavily armed Irish Army units were sent to the island, but they were not used.

Mr Tom Hoare, chairman of the Prison Officers' Association said that serious questions arose because his members had been

under siege for three hours until reinforcements arrived. He said that four of the six officers on duty had less than three weeks' service, and only half a dozen other off-duty warders were on the island to give assistance.

Mr Hoare disclosed that as recently as last week, his association had met Department of Justice officials to express concern over overcrowding and undermanning in Irish jails.

With the type of regime in operation, Spike Island was always lending itself to this type of disturbance. There were no secure facilities, and the dormitory style of accommodation for offenders was a recipe for disaster.

"Spike Island was a political decision taken as a panic measure. We had an agreement reached on the basis of 50 prisoners but that was broken all over the place."

Mr Patrick McAvoy, general secretary of the POA, said: "I can only say we told you so. The riot was utterly predictable. Spike Island has neither the facilities, resources, manpower or money to accommodate the kind of thugs housed there."

Last night, Mr Paddy Power, an assistant chief police commissioner in charge of the operation, said that within half an hour of the riot starting, 10 police officers had arrived.

Mr Noonan said last night that the prison would be rebuilt and he denied there had been a failure of security. "These prisoners were selected on the basis that they did not show a tendency of being violent towards people."

In May, security at the prison was under review, after an escape by six inmates who used two unguarded Office of Public Works rafts to sail to the mainland.

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TUC defied by miners' leaders over return of cash lost in strike

By Donald McIntyre, Labour Editor

Miners' leaders are to defy the probable opposition of the TUC General Council and press ahead with their controversial motion seeking reimbursement of money lost through sequestration and receivership during the year-long coal strike.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, made it clear yesterday that the union would not withdraw a composite motion agreed yesterday with the National Communications Union which some senior union leaders see as threatening serious political embarrassment for the TUC and the Labour leadership if it is passed tomorrow.

The TUC's biggest union, the Transport and General Workers' Union, made it clear last night that it would support the motion in spite of its reservations about the wording, but it was probable that the TUC General Council will recommend opposition when it considers it today or tomorrow.

The composite motion "recognizing the injustice inflicted on the NUM and its members, calls on the TUC to immediately campaign for and the next Labour government to legislate to provide: a review of all cases of jailed miners; reinstatement of dismissed miners; reimbursement of the NUM and all other unions with "all monies confiscated as a result of fines, sequestration and receivership"; and the ending of all pit closures other than by exhaustion.

Mr Scargill said that he was surprised at reports that the general council and the general secretary of the TUC were opposed to the motion, as it was strongly in favour of the reinstatement of workers who faced dismissal at GCHQ.

Moreover, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers had called for reimbursement of cash confiscated from it as a result of the Industrial Relations Act 1971.

Mr Scargill said: "I would hope this resolution will get the massive support of the trade union movement as a whole. I would hope that no one would vote against it. These are fundamental principles of the Labour and trade union movement. There is no possibility of the NUM withdrawing. We owe it to our people who have been dismissed."

Mr Scargill said the need to review the cases of jailed miners had been underlined by the collapse of the police case against miners charged with riot at the Orgreave coke works. He said there was "clear evidence" that the police had fabricated evidence to secure convictions.

Mr Ron Todd, general secretary of the TGWU, said that the union had reservations over the direct demand for reimbursement and would have preferred a proposal for a policy on this issue to be formulated.

But he added: "This is a matter of wording and it does not conflict with the policies of the TGWU." He said the union's leaders would be recommending support though a formal decision was deferred yesterday pending agreement on the composite.



Mr Scargill refuses to back down over cash.

Early cash hint to teachers

Sir Keith Joseph hinted yesterday, hours before the start of a third school term affected by industrial actions that extra money might be available for teachers in England and Wales at the end of this year.

The Secretary of State for Education said on the BBC Radio 4 programme, *The World This Week*, that the employers had in mind an improved package for the teachers, who are insisting that any settlement must include more cash for 1985.

Sir Keith said that through the new package increased money offered by the Government could be in the hands of the teachers by next April.

He was then asked if it could mean more money for the teachers this year. Sir Keith said that the employers had refused to negotiate through the media and so would he.

But he added: "The fact that if a bargain were made and the Government, therefore, agreed to release extra money for next year and the subsequent three years, the fact that the employers could confidently expect extra money would no doubt enter into the employers' calculations, but they operate under very tight constraints."

He said that the Government placed "a very high priority indeed" on settling the dispute and that was why it had offered an extra £1.25 billion over the next four years.

Sir Keith believed the prospects for a settlement were better than they had been.

Mr Nigel de Guinchy, the general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters' Union of Women Teachers, appearing on the same programme, said: "Perhaps one can detect a certain small flexibility coming from the Government."

"They might allow some of the money for 1986 to be put to the end of 1985. That might just about start to pave the way for a settlement."

But he said that, in the longer term, the £1.25 billion offered by the Government represented only 2% cent extra for teachers and "it really is not enough to begin to tempt us".

New union leader Edmonds plans rules shake-up at the top

From Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter, Blackpool

Britain's third largest union is heading for a radical transformation under the guidance of Mr John Edmonds, whose election to the leadership was announced at the weekend.

Mr Edmonds, general secretary-elect of the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, will preside over a number of constitutional changes, set in train by the union's conference, which will bring it into line with a crucial part of last year's Trade Union Act.

The new leader, an Oxford graduate, a heavyweight negotiator and a political "centrist", is keen to push through measures which will mean a five-year ballot for all those with a vote on the union's executive, including himself. In the present structure, he would have been elected for life.

The review is also likely to bring an end to the union's voting system where those who attended branch meetings during the election for general secretary wielded the whole voting power of the membership.

Mr Edmonds' chances of pushing through the measures will be greatly enhanced by his overwhelming victory in the poll. He won 41,875 votes compared with 148,594 for the runner-up, Mr Tom Barlow, northern regional secretary. The union's national chemical industry officer, Mr David Warburton, who started as one of the favourites, came third with 121,839 votes.

Mr Edmonds will head what amounts to a completely new team with more than half the senior officials being replaced during the next two years. He has also achieved the general secretaryship at a time when a whole new generation of union leaders are coming to prominence.

The new leader, aged 41, has been a national officer of the union for 13 years. He negotiates for 300,000 of its members in the public services and, as head of the union's negotiating group for the industry, is responsible for a million workers. He takes over on January 1 and will then run in tandem with Mr David Bassett, the president general secretary.

An ardent cricket supporter and amateur carpenter, Mr Edmonds was born in Camberwell, south London, the son of a flour blender.

Mr Edmonds sees the service sector as his organization's most fertile ground for recruitment, by implication the areas now covered by the Confederation of Health Service Employees in the public sector, and the Union of Shop, Distribution and Allied Workers in private industry.

The general secretaryship will also give Mr Edmonds, a seat on the general council of the TUC. There Mr Bassett has occupied the so-called "pivotal" role between the warring factions of right and left.

Senior leaders of the union are known to have become increasingly impatient with the amount of time and effort devoted to the TUC by Mr Bassett in his function as a "shuttle diplomat".

In his election address, Mr Edmonds comments: "Whatever the wider responsibilities, the general secretary is first and foremost a leader of the GMB. He must speak for GMB members and personally lead the GMB campaigns against unemployment, privatization, and low pay. The GMB must come first."

He considers that the labour movement has "lost the debate" with the Government over privatization and employment law, and believes the unions should attempt to speak for "working people" in general and not just their members.

Addressing a press conference in Blackpool yesterday to celebrate his election, he said: "I intend to put the union at the forefront of the campaign to defend civilized society."



Captain Havoc living up to his name in his attempt on the world car jumping record. The stuntman, whose real name is Tony Lawrence, hurt his leg when he crashed his Jaguar XJ12 just short of the 232ft record at Hemel Hempstead yesterday. (Photograph: Chris Harris.)

Joint Unionist warning for Thatcher

By Julian Haviland Political Editor

Leaders of the two main Ulster Unionist parties, who flew to London at their own request last week for talks with the Prime Minister, are understood to have renewed their warning to the Government that any new arrangements with Dublin which appear to infringe British sovereignty in Northern Ireland will be resisted by the majority.

None of the participants at last week's talks has given any public indication of their content. All that was stated yesterday was that a half-hour meeting took place at 10 Downing Street last Friday, when Mr James Moynihan, leader of the Official Unionists, and the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, handed a document to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

The document, the contents of which remain secret, was drawn up by a committee of half a dozen members of the two rival parties. The committee was formed a few weeks ago when the parties decided to make common cause in protesting at the re-routing of traditional Protestant marches away from Roman Catholic areas by the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

One well-placed unionist source said yesterday that the two parties had resolved to make their own joint proposals for the future of the province now, however modest, the British Government might think them, rather than wait for the terms of a "patched-up agreement" between London and Dublin to be published in the next few weeks.

"We do not want to seem purely negative," the source said. "It was thought tactically sensible, if one has something to offer, however small, to offer it now."

But the two leaders asked for a meeting to present their document because it would give them the opportunity again to voice Unionist fears.

The Unionists have been disturbed by reports that the outline agreement between Britain and the Republic will allow Irish ministers a consultative role in policy formation while leaving executive power with British ministers. They are not persuaded that there can be a clear distinction between consultation and decision.

Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said yesterday he was quite sure that at their meeting with Mrs Thatcher, the two party leaders would have been threatening her with talk of a Protestant backlash or "loyalist" uprising (Tim Jones writes from Belfast).

Let us not forget that every time this century any British government has attempted or even indicated it is likely to make any sort of move the response from unionism has been to threaten.

He said the success of such threats had led other people to believe that when confronted with them, the British backed off. "It led people to believe that only violence will solve the problem. Now these two forces, those who threaten violence, and those who use it, are still at the heart of the problem."

Jobs grant puts darts player into tournaments

An unemployed man has set himself up in business as a professional darts player with the aid of government grants.

Chris Johns, of Penrhyon, Aberdare, Mid Glamorgan, has been given £1,000 under the youth business initiative scheme to buy a car to travel to darts contests, and has been guaranteed £40 a week from the Government's enterprise allowance scheme for part-time and overnight accommodation.

"Without the cash from the Government I just wouldn't be able to play darts full-time. I'd still be idling my time away in the valleys searching for a job that doesn't even exist," he said.

Youths riot 'Raido' cinema

Two police officers were injured, and a police car was damaged after 50 youths forced their way into a late-night showing of the film *Raido* and began a riot when police tried to eject them.

One of the group paid to get into the packed ABC cinema in Gloucester on Saturday night, then opened the fire doors. The gang then poured into the cinema, and refused to leave. Gloucester police said 50 youths were being questioned in connection with the incident.

Sit-in at four Tyne shipyards

Hundreds of striking shipyard workers occupied four Tyne yards yesterday in a dispute over changes in working practices.

More than 500 men blocked themselves in the Swan Hunter yards at Wallsend, Wear and Tyne, and refused to let management inside. They were joined by 100 more workers who had gathered at the yards and were being questioned in connection with the incident.

Ex-judge sues

A Bruce Campbell, a former judge, has sued the Criminal Court judge who fined him two years for attempted smuggling.

Mr Campbell, a former judge, is suing a High Court judge, Lord Justice Goff, for libel over a book, *Crimes of the Mind*, published by Pinter, valued at £19.95.

Mock trial

A Marvin Mitchell, the Hollywood divorce lawyer, was created a palmy award in a mock trial at the High Court in Edinburgh tomorrow as part of a seminar organized by the International Bar Association and the Law Society of England.

Protesters hurt

Four anti-blood sports demonstrators were taken to hospital on Saturday, after a brawl involving 60 protesters at an agricultural show at Chillingham Castle, in Kent, where hunting hounds were on display. Spectators became angry and fighting broke out.

Guard murdered

Police were yesterday investigating the murder of Christopher Halliday, aged 23, a private in the Grenadier Guards who died after being stabbed outside the Blitz public house in Bath Road, Hounslow, west London, on Saturday.

Swimmer named

A body washed up at Seaford Head, in Sussex, was identified yesterday as Mr Roger Edmondson, aged 32, of Croydon, south London, who disappeared six days ago while swimming in Newhaven harbour.

Norwich divorce

Lord Norwich, aged 55, the writer and broadcaster John Julius Norwich, is suing his wife Anne in the London Divorce Court for divorce after 33 years of marriage. They separated two years ago and had two children.

Legion scare

The workshop of Stafford Prison, at Swynerton, near Stoke-on-Trent, was evacuated at the weekend after the discovery of Legionnaires' bacteria.

Children drown

David Forrester, aged three, and his sister Christine, aged four, drowned yesterday in the river Derwent near their home in Great Clifton, near Workington, Cumbria. The girl had tried to save her brother.

Drugs battle

Westminster City Council's social services committee will tonight consider setting up a task force to fight the rising use of drugs among teenagers.

Pistol attack

Nottingham police were yesterday hunting a man who shot a fellow bus passenger in the head at close range with an air pistol, late on Saturday night.

US system may replace Nimrod

By Rodney Cowton Defence Correspondent

Britain may be driven to seek an American substitute for the £1 billion Nimrod airborne early warning aircraft programme which is failing to achieve its performance targets.

The aircraft should have been in service with the Royal Air Force two years ago, but at best they are not expected to be operational before 1987. There is acute depression within the RAF about the slow progress.

The programme is now being reviewed to establish a basis on which it can be completed. Last month the task was to define an acceptable standard of performance. The likely costs of achieving this are to be assessed with a view to the Ministry of Defence negotiating next month a fixed-price contract with GEC Avionics for completing the programme.

Much will depend on whether GEC will commit itself to achieving the performance standards at a fixed price acceptable to the ministry.

There are indications that the ministry may have made unofficial soundings about the availability of American alternatives if the Nimrod programme has to be abandoned.

On Friday, Mr John Lehman, US Navy Secretary, told British journalists that he was concerned about the delay in introducing Nimrod because Nato counted on it as part of the web of command and control in the North Atlantic.

He said he was not aware of any discussions between the Pentagon and Britain about the possibility of obtaining an American substitute, but some options did exist.

It would still be possible to obtain a replacement for the Nimrod, but it would also be possible to look at co-production of an airborne early warning aircraft used by the US Navy.

This is the E-2C Hawkeye used on America's big aircraft carriers. In its present form it would not be suitable for Britain's needs, but Mr Lehman said a land-based variant with longer range than the carrier-based aircraft was being considered.

Directors unhappier over the economy

By Our Political Editor

Evidence of growing unhappiness among some of the Prime Minister's most loyal supporters with the Government's, and particularly the Treasury's, performance is published by the Institute of Directors today.

In a bi-monthly survey of members' opinions, the institute found that nearly half of those taking part (46 per cent) were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the Government. Against that, 38 per cent declared themselves satisfied or very satisfied, leaving 17 per cent uncommitted.

A continuing decline in members' optimism about the prospects for the economy, compared with their mood at the time of the Budget, is matched by disapproval of the Treasury's performance, with which 55 per cent are dissatisfied and only 25 per cent satisfied.

The do not think much of the Department of Employment either, the figures showing 41 per cent against (27 per cent satisfied).

Of the three government departments on which they were asked to pass judgement, only the Department of Trade and Industry, which is soon likely to have a new political head in succession to Mr Norman Tebbit, earns approval, by a narrow margin; 39 per cent of the directors are satisfied with it, 32 per cent dissatisfied.

The Government, if it is concerned about the institute's views, can take comfort from some apparent inconsistencies.

To the loaded question, "do you believe the Government has done enough, or not yet, to cut public spending?", a clear majority (57 per cent to 36 per cent) says it has not.

Such a verdict was to be expected from a body whose membership has always appeared to be on the political right.

On the other hand the directors appear willing to see more public spending to help the unemployed.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor, yesterday rallied the Treasury's economic management is dim, by writing in the *Sunday Express* that "the unemployment prospect for the next two years should be rather brighter than the past two years have been."

Finance and industry, page 17

Doubts on Titanic finding

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

Hopes that the wreck of the Titanic has been found were let down with a gentle bump yesterday.

Wary staff at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts spent most of the day dealing with inquiries from television stations and newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic after the latest "finding" was reported.

The institution's research ship, *Knoor*, was indeed in the area where the great liner went down in 1912, and its crew was scanning the ocean bed 12,000ft below.

"But we believe that if they had found the Titanic, they would have let us know," a spokesman at Woods Hole said.

It was not even the object of the expedition to find the wreck, he said, although an object of the liner's bulk was an ideal target for electronic search equipment being tested in the area for the US Navy.

The 46,329-ton Titanic has eluded countless search missions, including those of the Texas oil millionaire, Mr "Cadillac Jack" Grimm, team of West Germans, and a group of French scientists.

The latest has only nine days left. The *Knoor* is scheduled to be back in Boston on September 11.

Shift from Beveridge ideal criticized

By Tony Sanstang

The Government's plans for reforming social security are a retrograde step that will badly affect women, young people and ethnic minorities, the Child Poverty Action Group argues today.

In its formal response to the Green Paper, the pressure group deplores what it sees as a shift of emphasis away from the ideals of the original Beveridge Commission Report in 1942, towards a heavier reliance on means tested, and private provision.

It rejects the proposals for a family credit scheme for low income working families, and for the social fund, which would replace lump-sum grants for those on supplementary benefit with discretionary grants or loans.

The Green Paper "lacks the moral vision of the Beveridge report and fails to provide any assessment of the needs of those dependent on benefit," the group argues. "Taken with current policies on taxation, employment and wages, the proposals will lead to an increasingly divided society."

Hope rises for ocean-bed research

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

British scientists are likely to remain part of an international deep-sea drilling research programme in spite of serious funding difficulties.

Britain's continued participation has been cast in doubt because of difficulties in raising the £2 million subscription towards the Joint Oceanographic Institutions Deep Earth Sampling Project (Joides), says Mr Hugh Fish, the council chairman, said yesterday: "We are very hopeful that the money provided annually by the Natural Environment Research Council. But the council has suffered most among government cuts in research funding and has been trying to make its own economies."

The deep-sea programme has as one of its aims the exploration of rare minerals such as cobalt and nickel, and could lead to the discovery of oil beneath the ocean beds.

The next phase of the project includes exploration next year in the Weddell Sea of Antarctica, and British scientists believe it is important to participate.

Earlier this year a British proposal to continue involvement on a reduced status was rejected by other member nations of Joides, including the United States, Canada and Japan.

The £2 million subscription has still not been paid. However, Mr Hugh Fish, the council chairman, said yesterday: "We are very hopeful that the money will be found and that we will be able to join in the programme later this year."

"Our funding is very tight, but I believe we will get more help from the Government and important that we continue to keep up with technological advances."

The work in the Weddell Sea has great potential for Britain and I am quite sure we will be taking part in it."

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Union uses equality Act amendment to push for better wages in 150 cases

Equal pay legislation is facing one of its most severe tests with the submission this week of the first of 150 cases to go before an industrial tribunal in Birmingham.

The Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs (Apex) is the union at the forefront of the campaign to win women equal pay for work of equal value under last year's amendment to the Equal Pay Act, 1970. It hopes to test the potential of the changed Act for allowing substantial pay increases.

It has spent more than a year preparing cases against a number of Midlands companies, some of which face as many as 30 claims.

The amendment was reluctantly brought into force by the Government in January 1984 after a directive from the European Commission of Human Rights. It allows workers, mainly women, to claim increases in pay if they can prove to an industrial tribunal that their work is of

equal value to that of other employees, even if the work is of a different nature.

The first case involved Miss Julie Hayward, a canteen cook at Cammell Laird, who was awarded an increase from £99 to £130 a week.

Miss Hayward, who had the backing of the Equal Opportunities Commission and her union, the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union (GMBATU), won the case by proving that her work was of equal value to that of male painters, joiners and heating engineers in the same shipyard.

She argued that her City and Guilds cookery qualification, gained after a four-year release course, was equivalent to the craft apprenticeships of her male colleagues. The tribunal upheld the report of an independent expert who compared the jobs over a five-month study and said that Miss Hayward's work was of equal value in terms of skills, physical demands and decision-making.

A notable difference from the Cammell Laird case is that the

claims compare the wages and conditions of female Apex members with male manual workers from different unions.

Mr Owen Granfield, Apex Midlands area organizer, said yesterday: "In some factories we have received substantial co-operation from the manual workers. In others it has been more difficult to obtain the information, and in others there has been an absolute wall of silence. The provision of information from management has been difficult."

Apex disputes a recent claim by PA Management Consultants that equal pay claims could put 10 per cent on industrial costs.

A number of cases have already been submitted by Apex in Northern Ireland, and the progress of those and the Midlands claims will be watched closely by Apex regional officials and other trade unionists.

Mr Granfield said that with the help of two graduate researchers he identified a range of clerical jobs where women earned less than male manual workers, and then embarked on persuading Apex members to make claims. "There is a traditional reluctance for people to stick their neck out on the block," he said. That was why they submitted several claims for each company.

● The struggle to improve the pay and status of women workers celebrated a long-fought victory last April when 270 sewing machinists at Ford's were awarded an extra £7 a week.

Since then there have been several successful claims, although the 150 submissions by Apex is thought to well outnumber those already made.

The companies involved include Rolls-Royce, Xpelair, Dunlop, Coventry Climax and Alvis.



Nearly 200 horse lovers yesterday took advantage of the open day at Swingley Forest, in Berkshire, which is owned by the crown and has been opened to the public only six times in 250 years, to take part in a sponsored ride in aid of the St John Ambulance Brigade (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

Three more councils ban beating in schools

By Colin Hughes

Pupils in another three local authorities start the school year today under a guarantee that corporal punishment will not be used.

The decision of Berkshire, Liverpool and Shropshire councils formally to ban physical punishment means that 22 out of 104 authorities in England and Wales have banned beating. Eight out of 12 Scottish authorities have abolished it, while Grampian, Tayside and the Western Isles retain beating only in secondary schools.

According to the Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment (Stopp), 32 per cent of British schoolchildren are not subject to corporal punishment: two million out of 7.8 million in England and Wales, and 780,000 out of 860,000 in Scotland.

Berkshire is the first Conservative-controlled council to abolish the practice formally; although the authority has not used corporal punishment for several years. The ban will be written into governing body rules from today.

In Shropshire the council is hung and the decision to ban was passed with some Conservative votes.

Mr Martin Rosenbaum, Stopp's research co-ordinator, is today writing to the leaders of the 10 remaining Conservative-controlled authorities, urging them to follow Berkshire's example.

The figures do not include voluntary-aided schools funded by local authorities, which are mostly church schools where head teachers and governors can decide policy.

Queen's organist falls to death at Windsor

The body of Mr John Porter, an organist at St George's Chapel, Windsor, has been found beside a swimming pool in the grounds of Windsor Castle.

Mr Porter, aged 43 and described as a "brilliant musician", was believed to have fallen 30 feet from a first-floor window. He had severe head wounds and is believed to have died almost immediately, although his body was not found for several hours. The police do not suspect crime.

Mr Porter, who was appointed by the Queen to play at her private chapel, was director of music at St George's Castle, where the Queen's Chorists are pupils.

His body was found by the school's headmaster, Mr George Hill, as he was about to put the cover on the swimming pool.

The Queen and members of the Royal Family were immediately told of Mr Porter's death.

Mr Hill said: "Mr Porter was a brilliant musician who was a perfectionist. A post-mortem examination will be held today."

The international language is taught in 15 British schools and a lecturer in Esperanto has recently been appointed by the University of Liverpool. The language, spoken by eight million people throughout the world, will be 100 years old in 1987.

MPs' Esperanto group grows

A campaign to introduce Esperanto as a language option in British schools is now backed by 177 MPs making the Esperanto group the largest all-party group in Westminster. The addition of 24 new members was announced yesterday on the eve of Esperanto week.

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Shop workers launch twin fight for jobs and wages

Leaders of Britain's 600,000 shop workers last night launched a twin campaign to protect workers against cuts in jobs and wages.

The campaign, by the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, opposes the proposed repeal of the Shops Act, 1950, which would permit "open all hours" trading, and the planned abolition of Wages Councils controls for workers aged under 21.

Mr Garfield Davies, the union's general secretary, said: "Shop workers are being clobbered by both these moves."

Millions of cigarettes in cyanide alert

Up to two million cigarettes have been withdrawn from sale in a cyanide scare, but a spokesman for the manufacturer involved believes the alert may turn out to be a hoax.

Mrs Yvonne Stephens, from Watlington, Oxfordshire, bought a pack of 50 John Bull cigarettes at the duty-free shop in Gatwick airport last week.

When she began to open the pack at her hotel in Majorca on Wednesday she noticed the flap had been tampered with and a message in a handwritten scrawl said: "These cigarettes have been impregnated with cyanide. Animal Rights Liberation Front."

But at the weekend Mr Martin Cannon, spokesman for British American Tobacco (UK and Export), said: "I really do believe, and hope, this is some kind of hoax."

The cigarettes were manufactured in Liverpool. Mr Cannon said it was thought the pack left the factory intact. "It looks as though some comedian somewhere down the line tampered with the flap and wrote this silly message on it."

"We have withdrawn all our European stocks at duty-free shops in the UK. It will run into hundreds of thousands, and possibly as many as two million cigarettes to be checked." The suspect package is on its way to England.

Land use guidelines are sought

By Christopher Warman Property Correspondent

New guidelines for local authorities and developers to determine the future use of land and property are proposed in a memorandum to the government prepared by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and the Law Society.

They include a stipulation that a local planning authority should certify what suggested uses could be lawfully carried out without the need for planning permission. The authority should also be able to indicate any other use that could be carried out without planning permission.

At present, no mechanism exists for establishing beyond doubt the uses to which property can be put. "It is imperative that the planning position is established on commercial property before a purchase is completed, and the increasing importance of refurbishment of buildings has also highlighted the problem," the submission by a working party of chartered surveyors and solicitors says.

Representations from the two bodies to the Department of the Environment came after concern was expressed last year after the Department issued a consultation paper, suggesting that the right to apply for an established use certificate should be abolished. Arguing against abolition, the memorandum, entitled *Establishing the Lawful Use of Land*, emphasised the need for a procedure for establishing lawful use.

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Toxic cargo threat on beaches

By John Young

An increasing risk to public safety from dangerous cargoes washed ashore on beaches is indicated in a report published today by the Keep Britain Tidy group.

A survey carried out between September 1982 and August 1983, with the help of local authorities and the Ministry of Defence, discovered containers of toxic chemicals, drugs, compressed gases, inflammable liquids, corrosives, munitions and pyrotechnics.

Of 254 suspected hazardous packages recovered from beaches, 131 contained substances listed under the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

The most dangerous consisted of four drums, containing 842 litres of ether, which is narcotic and inflammable and could explode spontaneously. They were found on beaches on Gwynedd and Dyfed, and a plastic container of acetaldehyde was washed ashore near Brighton.

In July 1983 emergency services alerted holiday-makers when 26 military pyrotechnics manufactured in The Netherlands drifted on to the beaches of Devon and Cornwall.

Since the survey was completed, 140 unmarked packages containing hydrogen peroxide, hydrochloric acid and inflammable liquids were discovered in Dorset between October and December, 1984. The county council was later told that they had been washed overboard from a vessel in the Bay of Biscay.

The report said that few of the packages carried markings to identify the content. In only 5 per cent of cases was advance warning received.

It calls for uniform international regulations similar to those used to control marine oil pollution.

This would require immediate reporting of the loss of dangerous deck cargoes; improved standards of marketing and labelling and a ban on the disposal of pyrotechnics, pharmaceuticals and garbage at sea.

The regulations would also allow compensation for local authorities for the cost of recovery and disposal and an agreed procedure for alerting emergency services of pyrotechnics likely to be washed ashore after military exercises.

Marine Litter Research Programme, Stage 6 (Keep Britain Tidy, Bostel House, 37 West Street, Brighton BN1 3RE, Essex).

Plea for all-hours drinking

The restrictive alcohol licensing laws in England and Wales are neither necessary nor morally justifiable, a report published today by the Institute for Economic Affairs says.

Its author, Professor John Lewis, of Manchester University, says noise and disturbance are the only valid objections to allowing public houses to open at any time, day or night. Reform of the licensing laws would enlarge consumer choice and boost employment in the tourist industry.

Professor Lewis argues that at least 65,000 jobs would be created by reform if the tourist industry, now employing about 1.3 million, grew by just 5 per cent.

The report says: "Permitted hours should be considerably extended with an emphasis on flexibility, and the principle should be that closure is ordained by law or by conditions imposed by justices only where and when there are good

social reasons specific to the premises."

"Need" should no longer be considered by justices when deciding whether to grant a licence. One important consequence of this would be that tied houses would face stronger competition.

"Taken together, these two recommendations would bring licensing laws closer to what a free society has a right to expect, and provide benefits that the present laws are preventing without good reason."

"If consideration of 'need' were to end... any fit person with suitable premises could sell alcohol at any time of the day or night, provided he did not thereby create a nuisance or violate laws relating to good order or other matters."

Professor Lewis says that since the liberalization of the licensing laws in Scotland in 1976, drunkenness and drink-related offences have declined there.

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Bishop and punk in rock Mass

A Church of England bishop is to star in a rock Mass alongside a punk who wants to become a priest.

The Right Rev John Yates, Bishop of Gloucester, is to sing the leading role in the Mass, which is to celebrate the opening of a new church in Cheltenham. Last night the bishop was on holiday, but the event organizer, the Rev John Heidt, said: "It is an unusual way of celebrating a dedication service. We needed somebody to sing the part of the priest, and the bishop seemed an obvious choice."

Since he arrived in the parish of Upharthery, Cheltenham, in 1980, the American-born vicar has boosted congregations from 70 to more than 200. Services at the church of St Philip and St James have become so popular that a £260,000 appeal was launched to double its size.

Some older worshippers were offended when Mr Heidt introduced rock music and kissing and cuddling by members of the congregation during his services.

On September 21, the bishop will open the new building and then sing his part in the service, backed by punk Brian Ralph, aged 19, who is training to become a priest, and the church's rock band, Sanctus.

The bishop will sing all the main pieces in the Mass.

Friends of Mr Scott believe that after installing the bronzes at the tower and theatre, he felt he had fulfilled Mrs Gledion-Welcker's wishes and could do as he wanted with the original. Mrs Gledion-Welcker died in 1979. (She promised the second death mask to the Zurich museum.)

That evidence was put to Mr Scott last week but he refused to comment.

Mr Joyce has said that unless the sale is rescinded he will cancel his bequest of Joyce papers to Irish institutions.

James Joyce death mask

Documents cast doubt on validity of sale

By Andrew Jaspas

Documents shown to *The Times* cast doubt on whether the James Joyce death mask which was sold for £16,500 by Sotheby's in July should have been put up for sale.

Joyce's grandson, Stephen James Joyce, asked Sotheby's to withdraw the mask, saying it had been given in 1955 to the Joyce Tower museum at Sandycove near Dublin.

The *Times* has been shown documents, affidavits, copies of letters exchanged at the time, and has spoken to people who were present during discussions before the mask was given to Mr Michael Scott, a Dublin architect who bought the tower in 1954 for a Joyce museum.

Mr Joyce's grandson, who lives in Paris, found out about the intended sale only two weeks before through press reports. He instructed his lawyer in London to oppose the sale. But as they were assembling their case to seek an injunction, they received a telephone call and a letter from Sotheby's saying the mask had been withdrawn from auction.

They were thrilled, but the next day they were told that Sotheby's had sold the mask privately to Mr Tony Ryan, an aircraft broker of Guinness Peat Aviation in Shannon. He bought it to ensure that the



Mr Scott (left), the James Joyce death mask and Mr Stephen Joyce.

mask stayed in Ireland. Nevertheless Mr Joyce was stunned.

Sotheby's now agree that if it can be proved that the seller did not have "good title to the mask" then that would be a serious breach of the Sale of Goods Act. The Sotheby's sale catalogue described the mask as having been "given to Michael Scott."

Mr Joyce, and the James Joyce Institute in Dublin have been in touch with every person involved with the mask and pieced together its history.

Joyce died in Zurich in 1941

made of the mask. He sold one to Mr Stephen Joyce for £60, another was placed in the tower and a third in the Abbey Theatre, Dublin.

Friends of Mr Scott believe that after installing the bronzes at the tower and theatre, he felt he had fulfilled Mrs Gledion-Welcker's wishes and could do as he wanted with the original. Mrs Gledion-Welcker died in 1979. (She promised the second death mask to the Zurich museum.)

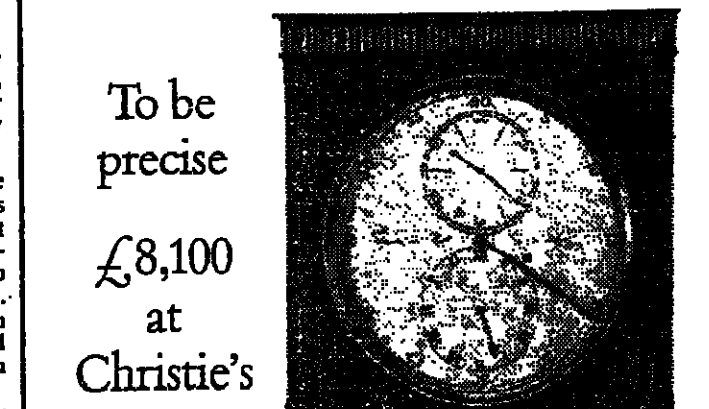
That evidence was put to Mr Scott last week but he refused to comment.

Mr Joyce has said that unless the sale is rescinded he will cancel his bequest of Joyce papers to Irish institutions.

Meanwhile, intermediaries in Dublin are seeking a solution. One idea being mooted is that Mr Scott gives Mr Ryan a number of paintings from his extensive art collection to the value of £16,500. Then Mr Ryan would return the mask and it would be placed in the tower.

Mr Joyce said: "I suppose the idea is to get everyone off the hook. What still angers me is the thought that my grandparents died almost penniless and someone 44 years later can profit from the death mask. That is just too much for me to suffer in silence."

CHRISTIE'S LONDON



To be precise
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at Christie's

This Regency mahogany longcase regulator, (detail shown), a clock made to be so precise that other clocks are set by it, was sold at Christie's in July 1985 for £8,100.

Christie's will be holding sales of Clocks and Watches in London on 16 October and 26 November. Closing date for entries in the November sale is 26 September.

For further information on buying and selling your property at Christie's, please contact Richard Garnier or Sam Cameron Cuss.

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Advertising on BBC 'a threat to editorial independence'

Advertising on the BBC would bring unwelcome commercial pressure on current affairs coverage and cause a fall in programming standards, according to BBC journalists.

In evidence to be submitted today to the Peacock committee, which is investigating ways of funding the corporation, the current affairs chapel (office branch) of the National Union of Journalists at BBC TV in Lime Grove argues that even a limited amount of advertising on BBC 1 would rapidly be allowed to increase and spread to BBC 2.

Mindful of the damage suffered by the BBC's reputation for independence in the wake of disputes over the *Real Lives* documentary and alleged vetting by MI5, the chapel says: "Our first fear is that undue commercial pressure might be brought by advertisers to change the content."

The journalists criticized BBC management's lack of support in recent years for current affairs on prime time BBC 1, and say advertising would make matters worse.

Quoting evidence from Australia and New Zealand, where the proportion of the broadcasting corporations' income from advertising rapidly increased, the chapel says: "No British government of whatever politi-

Farmer's private Roman Empire

By Alan Hamilton

There is little to see on Mr Harold Cooper's rolling Essex farmland except acres of pale wheat ripening for a late harvest.

But barely 18 inches beneath the soil lie the remains of a 12-acre Roman agricultural settlement. Since his plough turned up the first ancient clay tile in 1948, Mr Cooper has been excavating and documenting the site almost single-handed, and has amassed several tons of pottery and artefacts.

The economics of farming have obliged Mr Cooper to fill in his trenches and return the field to grain, but his work has finally achieved official recognition with the publication of a full academic study of his finds by archaeologists at the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission.

If there was sufficient public interest, Mr Cooper says, he might consider laying bare once again the 120ft by 60ft foundations of the main building, and of the adjoining temple with its remains of a mosaic floor.

The site, at Gestingthorpe, 20 miles from the big Roman settlement at Colchester, is thought to have been a posting station or agricultural market centre with granaries and workshops. It is one of the few such sites to have been studied over such a long period: archaeology is often a rushed job in the face of impatient developers.



Mr Cooper with one of the treasures on his Essex farm (Photograph: Peter Trievnor)

carpenters' tools, and surgical instruments.

An important discovery was that of clay moulds for casting statuettes of the god Bacchus, rare proof of casting in Britain. Cupboards, boxes and display cabinets in Mr Cooper's farmhouse bulge with his wealth of discoveries.

One puzzle about the Ges-

tingthorpe site is that it has never shown up on any aerial photographic survey, a usually reliable method of detecting ancient settlements. That leads Mr Cooper to believe that there are many more undiscovered Roman sites in East Anglia.

*East Anglian Archaeology, No 25; (Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission/Essex County Council).

Help for Singapore

Taxi drivers benefit as more money boosts the economy

From Paul Routledge, Singapore

The Singapore Government is introducing a second batch of emergency measures to boost the flagging economy by more than £130 million a year. But its ministers will not be obliged to suffer salary cuts.

Tax changes announced during a livelier than usual two-day session of Parliament will make petrol 8p a litre cheaper from today. Industry and commerce will benefit from further easing of property taxes and abolition of fuel oil duty. Taxi drivers, recently a vociferous source of criticism of the Government, will pay only £350 a year diesel tax from next month - a sixth of the figure proposed earlier.

Together with measures introduced on July 26, the Government has now injected nearly £300 million a year into the economy. The First Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, told MPs at a sitting that lasted late into Saturday evening.

"The Government will do whatever is necessary and practical to pull Singapore out of the recession," he said. "But it cannot go on cutting taxes all the time. The budget has to be improving."

Business and workers must play their part by improving productivity and exercising wage restraint, he went on. "It may take two or perhaps three years before we can swing the economy around. Let us tackle the current economic downturn soberly and responsibly."

A proposal by the outspoken Workers' Party Opposition MP, Mr J. B. Jeyaretnam, that Ministers should set an example

by accepting a 25 per cent salary cut was rejected by MPs. Cabinet Ministers in Singapore do not rank low in the world league table of politicians' salaries. Mr Goh himself earns about £82,500 a year, while the Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, is paid about £100,000, according to statistics published in the last budget statement.

The Government is not asking for an across-the-board wage cut. "We want to maintain our standards of living," Mr Goh insisted. "Reducing wages must be the action of last resort."

However, ministers are looking at ways to "loosen up" the national wage bargaining system by shifting the emphasis towards direct negotiations between unions and employers. There is also pressure on Singaporeans to accept the introduction of more night shift working in factories.

The Deputy Prime Minister said: "We have to agree on the strategy. If there is no consensus, we will pull in different directions and very quickly pull the economy apart."

An estimated 7,000 Singaporeans have lost their jobs in the first six months of the year, but all who want to work can find it if they are not too choosy," the Government maintains. There is no formal system of unemployment benefit and ministers say Singapore must avoid the welfare trap of advanced countries. Official policy remains: "Good pay for good work, no pay for no work."

● Tomorrow Paul Routledge begins a two-part series on Singapore's economic problems.

President who resigned refuses pension offer

Singapore - The former President of Singapore, Mr C. V. Devan Nair, has turned down a £20,000-a-year pension approved by the island's Parliament on condition that he "continues to receive and abide by" medical treatment for alcoholism (Paul Routledge writes).

Within hours of the vote by MPs to grant the conditional pension, a statement from his family declined the offer without giving a reason. Mr Devan Nair, aged 61, resigned the presidency on medical grounds in March.

His second son, Mr Devan Jananitra, aged 29 said: "My mother, brothers, sister and I support my father's decision."

Meanwhile, Mr Wee Kim Wee, aged 69, will be sworn in ceremonially as the nation's last President to be chosen by MPs only. The Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, has announced that the next head of state will be chosen by universal suffrage.

In the absence of any formal explanation, there is speculation that the conditions attached to the pension run

wider than purely medical considerations, and could be designed to keep the lid on political disagreements at the highest level.

Since he returned from the New York clinic where he spent three months undergoing treatment, the former president has remained largely inaccessible except to close family and former Cabinet colleagues.



Mr C. V. Devan Nair: Remaining inaccessible

China says it will not leave Tibet

Peking (Reuters) - China yesterday marked the 20th anniversary of Tibet's designation as a Chinese autonomous region by reiterating Peking's sovereignty and promising prosperity for Tibetans.

The official New China news agency said the Communist Party leadership sent a message to Tibet emphasizing that the region was part of China.

Chinese troops marched into Tibet in 1951 and put down an uprising in 1959. The Dalai Lama fled into exile. Now head of the Tibetan independence movement, he continues to call for a Chinese withdrawal.

He has considered returning to Tibet in recent years, but Peking says he can only visit his homeland, not live there. In *The New York Times* recently he accused Peking of planning to swamp Tibet with Chinese settlers.

A delegation from Peking headed by the rising political star, Mr Hu Qili, was in Lhasa for yesterday's ceremonies. The pro-Chinese Tibetan religious leader, the Panchen Lama, told a rally in Lhasa that the Cultural Revolution had caused great damage to Tibet, but he added that achievements since Chinese rule was established had on the whole been tremendous. "They are there for all to see."

● DELHI: Hundreds of exiled Tibetans staged a demonstration here yesterday to protest against the celebrations.

Spain joins Eurofighter project

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain will take part in the European fighter aircraft project with Britain, West Germany and Italy, Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, indicated in an interview made public yesterday.

The project, to build more than 800 aircraft at a cost of about £20 billion, was agreed by the other three countries in Turin a month ago. Spain followed France in withholding agreement because of divergent views on strategic and technical requirements.

But after intense lobbying by officials of the three participating countries, Spain's Defence Ministry and the aircraft industry have persuaded the Government to take part. Señor González now says: "We would like France not to stand aside, but Spain under all circumstances is going to take part."

Spain is anxious to get the latest aviation technology and reduce its present dependence on American and French fighter aircraft.

It is likely to take about 100 of the aircraft. The decision had been promised by Madrid before the end of August but it failed to emerge from last week's Cabinet meeting. Señor González chose to reveal it in an interview given to the New China news agency before his visit to Peking, beginning tomorrow.

Uganda peace move

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Uganda announced yesterday that peace talks between the ruling Military Council and the National Resistance Army - the biggest of the guerrilla groups which had been fighting the Obote government - are to resume in Nairobi on Wednesday.

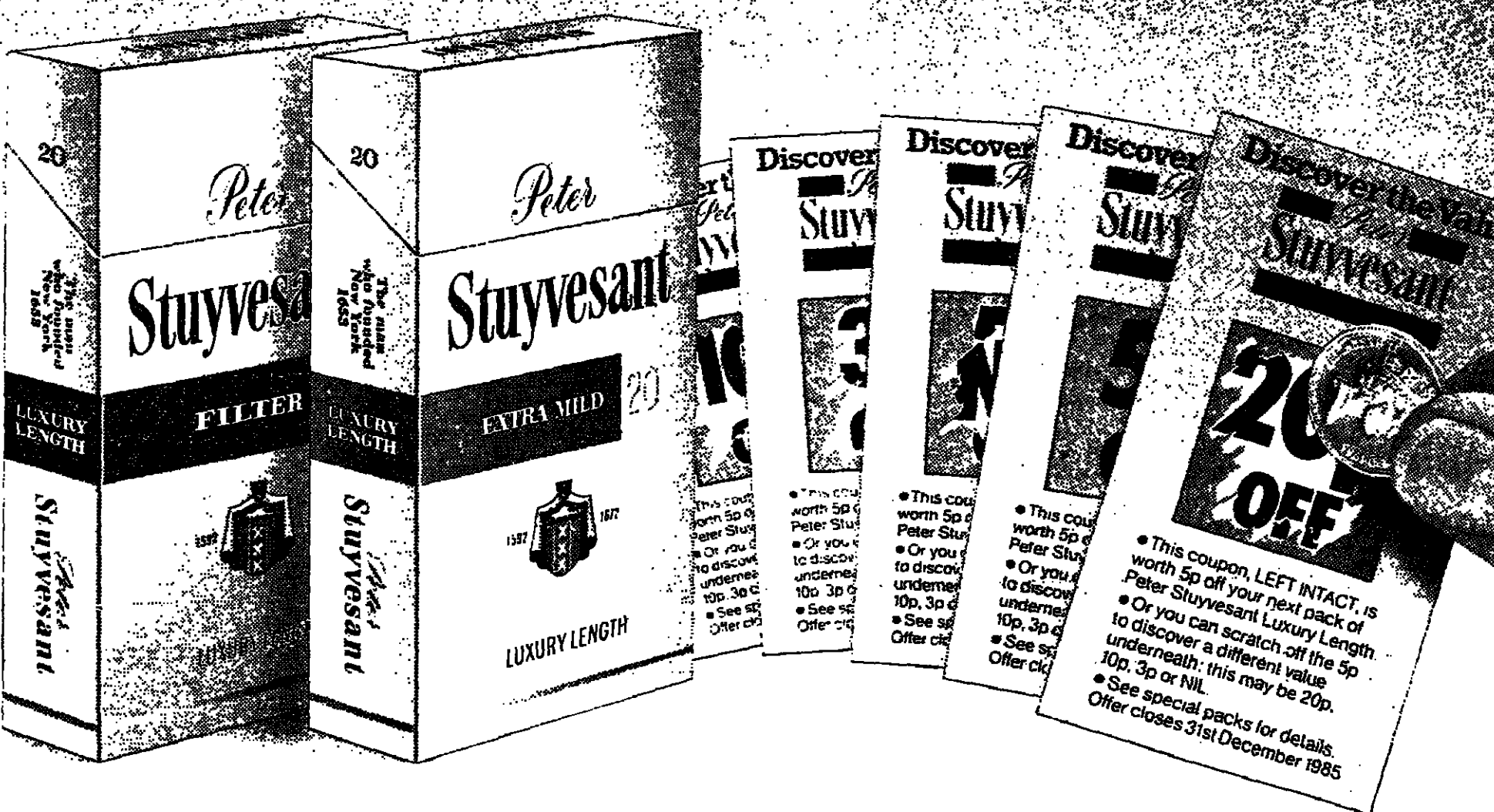
They opened last week with President Moi of Kenya as neutral chairman, but were adjourned to allow both sides to carry out more consultations.

The Military Council delegation was apparently not ready to accept all the demands by the NRA leader Mr Yoweri Museveni, who wants half the seats on the Military Council.

News that the talks were resuming has helped to calm the atmosphere in Kampala, where many Ugandans are apprehensive about the return of members of the Army who fled into exile when Idi Amin was overthrown in 1979.

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Bonn plays down spy scandal

Bonn officials yesterday claimed the Tiedge defection affair, the first security scandal in Germany in decades, had not damaged its relations with either West or East.

Herr Waldemar Schreckenberger, State Secretary in Herr Kohl's Chancellery and co-ordinator of West Germany's three secret services, said their work with their Nato counterparts had not suffered. "Our allies have always shown understanding for West Germany's heightened danger situation in a divided country," he said.

Herr Friedhelm Ott, chief government spokesman, said both East and West Germany wanted to continue to talk in spite of the Tiedge defection. This was Herr Kohl's intention. But East Germany also had good grounds to go on talking, not least on economic co-operation, he said.

Bonn's business as usual attitude toward East Germany was supported yesterday when Herr Franz-Josef Strauss, the conservative Bavarian Prime Minister and chairman of the Christian Social Union, flew to Leipzig for talks with Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader.

Before leaving, Herr Strauss told a West German Sunday newspaper: "One should not make too much fuss about East Germany's spying in the federal republic. Espionage is as old as the oldest business in the world."

In Leipzig Herr Honecker, speaking to West German officials for the first time since the spy affair, said both countries should be able to overcome "turbulences" and develop normal relations.

Norway's Conservative-led coalition government seems to be slightly ahead according to a opinion poll published in the newspaper *Aftenposten* at the weekend. Other recent polls predicted conflicting results, in the parliamentary elections a week today.

Last weekend, a survey done for the Labour press indicated increasing support for the opposition Labour Party. A few days later, one sponsored by the Conservatives showed the opposite trend.

On Friday the controversial Progress Party expressed its readiness to join the existing three-party coalition, the Conservatives, the Christian People's Party and the Socialists. If the coalition accepts support from the right wing Progress Party, several polls could be interpreted to show that the Government would survive.

The most recent poll, published on Saturday, supported the view that at the same time, it suggested a slight decline in support for the two big parties

[illegible]

Beirut (Reuters) — A delegation of Lebanese Christian politicians returned to Beirut yesterday after two days of talks in Damascus with Syria's Vice-President, Mr. Abdel Halim Khaddam. The discussions were said to have covered security prospects for reconciliation between Lebanon's factions and the Muslim majority's demands for more say in running the country.

Nabih Berri, head of the Shia Muslim Ahmad movement and a Cabinet Minister, on Saturday reiterated demands for an end to Lebanon's sectarian political system. The presidency, at present held by Maronite Christians, should rotate between six sects he told a rally in east Lebanon.

The Lebanese newspaper *Al-Anfal* said Mr. Khaddam had told the Phalangist Vice President, Mr George Saadeh, and other party officials that a security committee should take "appropriate steps" to consolidate a ceasefire that ended heavy shelling round Beirut.

The committee is deadlocked over deployment of Syrian observers to monitor the ceasefire, which was threatened again on Saturday by sporadic shell-fire in hills near the capital, in which Beirut radio said 16 people were wounded.

The Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia has agreed to deployment of Syrian observers along the battlefield dividing the sects but has rejected Muslim demands that the observers be deployed deep inside Christian east Beirut.

In a bitter message to the delegates of the World Chess Federation congress at Graz, Yugoslavia Kasparov has attacked the organization's president for "unprecedented delay in appointing arbiters for the coming world championship. The match begins in Moscow on Tuesday."

As *The Times* reported on Saturday, Andrei Malchev (Bulgaria) and Viadas Mikenas (USSR) were appointed joint arbiters on Friday in the final match of the last full session of the Congress.

Kasparov's message said: "Once more I am forced to protest against the numerous errors and obvious provocations committed by Fide president Florciacio Campomanes in arranging the imminent title match between Karpov and myself."

Kasparov said the last-minute selection of arbiters was an "unprecedented scandal" and went on to denounce the president's rejection of German grandmaster Lothar Schmid as arbiter.

"Campomanes, ignoring all my requests, puts me in a handicap situation."

"Serving however, unlike the president, the chess world's best interests, I feel obliged to play my match with Karpov even under such conditions. I only hope that the fate of the world's chess title will be decided on the chess board this time."

This was a reference to Mr Campomanes's premature termination of the match on February 15, when Kasparov had won two successive games.

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FOR MORE INFO

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South Africa in turmoil

Black miners strike at five gold mines and two collieries

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Black South African coal miners went on strike yesterday several hours before the deadline set by the National Union of Mineworkers for action by 60,000 of its members in five gold mines and two collieries.

The union has warned that, if the companies affected take reprisals, it will call for strike action by up to 250,000 members it claims among the 550,000 blacks in the industry.

The two Transvaal Navigation collieries, near Witbank in the Eastern Transvaal, are owned by Genor, the African-controlled company which refused to make any improved pay offer above the 14 to 19 per cent awarded by the Chamber of Mines, the employer's body.

The union first called for action a week ago at 29 gold and coal mines but postponed it when Anglo American Corporation and Rand Mines made improved offers that brought their pay awards close to the 22 per cent demanded.

The gold mines affected by the strike are owned by Anglovaal and Gold Fields of South Africa, both of whom offered only an extra 10 per cent in holiday payments.

The strike started as the "Troika" of EEC foreign minis-

ters concluded a three-day visit to South Africa as part of a meeting in Brussels on September 10 at which member countries will try to formulate a common anti-apartheid strategy.

The three ministers, Mr Jacques Poos of Luxembourg, Mr Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands and Mr Pieter Dierckx of Belgium, held two sessions of talks with President Botha and members of his cabinet in Cape Town on Saturday but failed to meet a delegation of the United Democratic Front (UDF).

Mr Murphy Morobe, the UDF's acting publicity secretary, stated: "The fact that these ministers backed down on their original demand to speak to Mr Nelson Mandela has been seen as a capitulation to the South African Government."

A meeting was made even more difficult, he said, because "many leaders of the UDF are also languishing in jail under the state of emergency and the Internal Security Act."

It is believed that the UDF was worried that if it attended talks, scheduled to be held in the Dutch Consulate in Cape Town, security police would make more arrests.

Pressure on the Government from business leaders to speed reform is growing. Dr Anton Rupert, head of the international Carreras tobacco empire and the country's leading Afrikaner businessman has asked for an urgent meeting with Mr Botha.

A team of businessmen is preparing to leave for Lusaka, Zambia, to meet leaders of the African National Congress. Although the congress views South African big business as being closely aligned with the Government, it sees the request for talks as a sign of concern over the deepening crisis.

● Rugby ban: The non-racial South African Rugby Union called off all fixtures in the Western Cape yesterday after a player was allegedly shot dead by security forces while returning from a rugby club meeting to his home in Mitchell's Plain (AFP reports).

The case for sanctions, page 10

Loans mission in trouble

From Our Correspondent, Washington

South Africa's emergency mission to Western financial capitals is running into serious obstacles. Bankers - more out of political than economic considerations - are reluctant to adopt the simple solution of issuing new loans, preferring to search for a more politically acceptable way to save the Pretoria Government from becoming a defaulter.

Dr Gerhard de Kock, Governor of South Africa's Central Bank, held lengthy talks in New York on Saturday with Citicorp, America's largest bank, which probably has the biggest stake in South Africa of any US bank. Dr de Kock was left in no doubt about the enormous political pressures on American banks not to be seen to be underpinning apartheid.

Even the refinancing of existing debt would be likely to embroil American lending institutions in controversy, though bankers feel they could weather the storm, especially

since they could count on a sympathetic public response from the Reagan Administration. The signs are, however, that protracted negotiations would be necessary to find a politically acceptable international response to Pretoria's short-term debt crisis.

The International Monetary Fund is unlikely to help. The black African members on the 22-member board are determined to block any assistance programme. Britain and America, which carry considerable weight at the IMF, appear to have decided not to pressure the organization to lend assistance.

Normally the IMF demands precise economic steps in exchange for funding, but since apartheid decisively stops the economic structure in South Africa, such demands would clearly not be met. The usual sort of package that has helped such countries as Mexico therefore does not apply. American banks withdrew

\$500 million from South Africa in the first quarter of this year, and about the same in the second. Their refusal to extend new credit helped to create the short-term debt crisis. The options seem to come down to giving South Africa more breathing space to repay its short-term debts, while coughing it in terms which avoid the emotive word "default", though technically that is what it might amount to. South Africa might assert its determination and ability to pay, while emphasizing the underlying strength of its economy, to try to avoid shock waves in the international financial system.

The banks though remain worried that they will be seen to be helping apartheid to survive, no matter how the package is dressed. Rather than "default", the word circulating in the United States this weekend is "moratorium" on payments, signalling a possible accord on helping South Africa over its immediate crisis.

UK ready to forget Paris slurs

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

Authorities on both sides of the Channel are trying to bury a dispute, which has been raging in British and French newspapers in the past week, about unofficial French allegations of a possible British role in the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior.

In Paris, the French have privately expressed regret to British diplomats that the reports may have been inspired by the "briefings" by the French Ministry of Defence to selected French journalists.

In London, the Foreign Office is trying to shrug off the whole matter by saying that it has seen no evidence whatever that the French have been trying - either in private or in public - to blame the British secret service for masterminding the sinking of the Greenpeace vessel.

Allegations about possible British involvement were made after a press conference given by M Bernard Tricot, author of the official French report on the bombing. When asked whether he could rule out possible British involvement, he replied: "I can rule out nothing."

This remark was followed by a spate of speculative press reports that the bombing may have been engineered by the British, with the French because of France's role in supplying and servicing Argentinian Exocet missiles during the Falklands conflict, and the planting of a "bomb" by the French secret service in the French Embassy gardens during President Mitterrand's visit to London last year, to test security.

The view in London is that the story is based more on imaginative reporting than on facts.

Lange faces Labour calls to extend nuclear ban

From Richard Long, Christchurch

Demands were made at the annual conference of New Zealand's Labour Party yesterday that the Government withdraw its ban on nuclear warship visits to a policy of non-alignment, with withdrawal from the Anzus alliance with Australia and the United States.

A further call, gaining wide support, was for withdrawal from military ties with any nuclear power, which would effectively end participation with Britain in the five-power defence arrangement with Australia, Singapore and Malaysia.

Mr Frank O'Flynn, the Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister, received applause and foot-stamping approval from the 700 delegates when he assured the conference: "No nuclear weapons will be allowed into New Zealand."

But Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, later indicated none of the proposals would be adopted as party policy and said the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Geoffrey Palmer, would take "door-opening" proposals to Washington this month, seeking an American naval visit.

Mr Lange said he hoped Washington would agree to

send a ship which was neither nuclear-armed nor nuclear-powered, so ending the impasse which has prevailed since the New Zealand rejection earlier this year of a visit by the nuclear-capable USS Buchanan. He told reporters that if the attempt for a visit failed again "the rupture would be worse than the first one."

After talks with the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, Mr Palmer goes to London for talks on the legislation the Government plans to introduce this year outlawing visits by nuclear-armed and powered ships.

Outlining some of the provisions of the legislation for the first time yesterday, Mr Lange said it would place the responsibility for decisions on ship visits on the Prime Minister. But the legislation would, however, allow decisions to be challenged in court.

Mr Palmer said last night that he intended to talk to London about the legislation because the Royal Navy as well as the US Navy followed the policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons.

Susan Sangster marries

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

Mrs Susan Sangster, one of Australia's best-known social figures, is to be married in Wellington today to New Zealand's wealthiest man. The ceremony will be attended by Mr David Lange, New Zealand's Prime Minister, and other senior government figures.

Mr Frank Renouf, aged 67, a financier, who will be Mrs Sangster's third husband, has said he is bemused at the widespread interest in the wedding since it was announced last week.

Mrs Sangster, aged 43, has been previously married to Mr Andrew Peacock, the leader of Australia's opposition Liberal Party, and Mr Robert Sangster, a pools and racing tycoon. She received a \$55 million (£2.5 million) settlement on her divorce from Mr Sangster.

The wedding will be at the beach resort home of Mr Renouf, who has been married once and is a grandfather. A former Oxford Blue at tennis, he was New Zealand's first merchant banker and heads a giant corporation.

Ivory Coast hosts famine relief concerts

From Richard Everett, Abidjan

African musicians, led by the Zairian pop star Franco Luambo Makiadi, held two concerts here this weekend in aid of famine relief.

The two-concert event, called Operation Africa and said to be the first of its kind "by Africans for Africans", follows the Live Aid concerts in London and Philadelphia which raised millions for relief.

One concert was held for Ivory Coast dignitaries in the

concert hall of the city's leading hotel while a cheaper "popular" show in a football stadium attracted 4,000 people.

Musicians and dancers from 15 countries took part in a colourful mixture of modern and traditional African music rhythm and blues and break-dancing.

The musicians are due to record a song entitled "Africa" written by the Zairian musician Moro Maurice. Proceeds from

the concerts and sales of the record will be donated to Medicine Sans Frontières, a group of French, Belgian and Dutch doctors.

The concert promoter, Mr Daniel Cuxac, said the money raised would be small compared with American and British efforts. "We don't have the same kind of resources, but we are making the effort, which is what's important."

US cold shoulder for Jaruzelski

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Reagan Administration is reported to have told Poland that it will refuse to meet General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, when he visits New York this month. It will be the general's first visit to the United States and the first by a leading Polish official since the imposition of martial law in December 1981.

The snub is in protest at continuing political arrests in Poland. According to the State Department, the number of political prisoners has risen from about 25 at the end of 1984 to between 200 and 250. The Polish Government itself put the figure at 231 last month.

General Jaruzelski is expected to fly to New York from Cuba three days before addressing the United Nations General Assembly on September 27. Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of

State, will be present and plans to meet the foreign ministers of Hungary, Romania and East Germany.

Polish and American officials met to discuss General Jaruzelski's visit recently and the Administration is reported to have made it clear that he would be offered no official or unofficial meeting and only the normal security and protocol assistance.

The White House, marking the beginning of the fifth anniversary of the signing of an agreement between the Polish Government and the free trade union Solidarity on Saturday, issued a statement praising the movement and sharply criticizing the ban on it imposed after introduction of martial law.

● WARSAW: It was an exclusive birthday celebrated by

a nation. The fifth anniversary of the founding of Solidarity, the Soviet bloc's first and only free trade union, was marked with prayers, with defiant words, small skirmishes with riot troops, arrests, but above all with an odd, plucky, good humour (Roger Boyes writes).

In Gdansk, where five years ago on Saturday, the Polish Government committed itself to allowing free unions, Mr Lech Walesa joined a dozen of the former union leadership and some 7,000 sympathizers at a Mass to hear a shipyard priest, Father Henryk Jankowski, declare that the workers in August, 1980 had proved that man had to have the courage to demand respect for his rights "ignoring threats or repression".

Afterwards the crowd chanted Solidarity slogans, a scene repeated in Cracow, Wroclaw and Warsaw. In Cracow when the congregation reshaped itself into a 2,000-strong demonstration, the riot police chased them into side streets. In Wroclaw, the police bundled three Solidarity activists - Jozef Pinior, Edward Majko and Włodzisław Mekarski - into a van when they tried to lay flowers at a Solidarity plaque near the city bus depot. Before the day was out, Mr Pinior had been jailed for three months under summary court procedures.

If one knew the right church, the right corner of the right rectory, it was possible to celebrate Solidarity's birth in almost every city in Poland at the weekend. Birthday presents printed and produced in the underground, are everywhere to be had. Postcards and posters depicted a young boy making a

V-sign and emblazoned on his tee-shirt "I'm five years old". More sober posters included one depicting a fist crushing a prison.

But if one sought the true spirit of the birthday, it could best be found in St Stanislaw Kostka church which on its grounds, under a permanent mound of fresh flowers, gives refuge to the grave of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the Solidarity chaplain murdered by secret policemen. Several thousand worshippers crammed into and around the church for the anniversary.

As the Mass drew to a close, leaflets tumbled on to the crowd and a voice, strong through a loudspeaker, declared: "Let us swear to make Solidarity live. The crowd raised their fists and said: 'We swear.'"

Third Briton among French rail victims

From A Correspondent, Argenton-sur-Creuse, France

A third Briton was identified yesterday as one of the victims of the French holiday express crash near Argenton-sur-Creuse which killed 42 and left 30 others seriously injured.

As preliminary investigations into the cause of the crash got under way last night, the driver of the passenger express hit by an oncoming mail train was charged with involuntary manslaughter and involuntary wounding. M Jean Yves Brisset, a driver with the state-run railways, the SNCF, for 14 years, was allowed conditional freedom by an examining magistrate.

The French train drivers' union has called on the Government and the SNCF management to undertake an urgent review of railway safety. The crash is the third in France within two months.

Two other Britons killed were Sandra Wiltshire, aged 21, and Christopher Aps, aged 24, both from Havant, Hampshire, who were due to marry in February. Miss Wiltshire's parents were travelling with the couple but escaped with minor cuts and bruises. All four worked for British Rail in Havant.

The parents, in a state of deep shock, were due to return to Britain last night after identifying the bodies of their daughter and future son-in-law, and attending a special Mass for families of the victims at a chapel in Argenton on Saturday night.

M Jean Michel Roulet, Secretary-General of the Prefecture of Indre, said yesterday that the emergency services had been at the scene within 10 minutes. All the injured had been taken to hospital in the first two hours, but some bodies had not been recovered from the wreckage until six hours after the crash.

Representatives of the union yesterday said the positioning of signs along a two-kilometre stretch of track undergoing repair had confused the driver.

It is thought the Paris-St Bou holiday express rounded a bend too fast as the train was coming into Argenton derailling 13 of the 14 carriages. A bonfire mail train smashed into the derailed carriages, slicing the two rear sleeping cars open along one side.

Most of the 300 passengers in the holiday express were



Wreckage blocks the railway lines as rescue workers examine one of the shattered carriages shortly after the crash.

asleep as the trains collided shortly after midnight. Many were in cassettes in the rear two carriages where most of the 42 victims were killed.

The gaping sides of the rear two second-class sleepers were still being sifted carefully yesterday in the search for clues to the identity of those not yet named.

Three of those killed, two women and one man, had still not been identified and one of the 30 casualties still in hospital last night has not been named. He is a man in his thirties and is critical, still in a coma. Many of the 29 others are expected to remain in hospital for some time.

The third Briton identified yesterday was Mrs Gladys Sarsfield, aged 58, née Laws, from Liverpool who lived with her French husband in Rouen.

Her 18-month-old grandson, Lucien Heurreux, was also killed and her daughter Jacqueline Heurreux, last night was seriously ill in hospital with head injuries.

Survivors speaking from their hospital beds yesterday

said there was panic before rescue workers arrived. One of the survivors in the last carriage, in which most of the victims died said he had jumped out of the train after it derailed in the few seconds before the mail train struck.

● Father's ordeal: Sandra Wiltshire's father sifted through the wreckage in an attempt to find his daughter, a relative said yesterday. But Mr Leonard Wiltshire had to abandon his search when rescuers found Sandra's body.

Sandra's brother-in-law, Mr Marty Griffiths, said: "Len sifted through the wreckage to find Sandra and Chris, but they were dead. 'It is a terrible thing to happen. They were very much in love and living for their wedding day.'"

Shuttle's spectacular repair job

Brain and brawn fix satellite

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Astronauts from the shuttle Discovery yesterday completed their spectacular repair operation on a communication satellite and set it spinning once more into space.

In space/walks on Saturday and yesterday, astronauts James Van Hoften and William Fisher, a surgeon, did "electronics by-pass surgery" and "hot-wired" the disabled \$85 billion (£60 million) US Navy satellite.

It had been drifting in space since April, when a faulty timer apparently prevented ignition of its rocket booster, which should have thrust it into operational orbit 22,300 miles above the Equator.

A National Aeronautics and Space Administration spokesman said the satellite was deployed about 355 miles above the Galapagos Islands.

However, the results of the operation will not be known for about eight weeks. It will be about seven days before enough power can be fed into the satellite to thaw its fuel, and nearly two months before the rocket is warm enough to be ignited by electronic commands from controllers on Earth.

During yesterday's space walk, Mr Van Hoften, who is nicknamed "Ox" and weighs more than 14st, gave the satellite three hefty shoves to send the 15,000lb craft spinning

into space.

During the first part of their repair mission, the two astronauts created an American shuttle space-walk record of seven hours and one minute. The old record, six hours and 44 minutes, was set by Mr Van Hoften and Mr George Nelson in April last year, when they repaired Solar Max, a scientific satellite.

The Discovery is to make a pre-dawn landing tomorrow at Edwards Air Force base in California after its week-long mission. It has already launched three communications satellites, one for the Australian Government and two for American companies.

Death blights bullring glamour

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

About 20,000 Madrileños and many famous Spanish bullfighters turned out on Saturday for the funeral of José Cubero, nicknamed Yoyo, a promising local bullfighter, aged 21, gored through the heart by a dying bull he had just dispatched triumphantly.

Senor José Barrionuevo, Spain's Interior Minister, and the man with ultimate authority over bullfighting, twice went to express his sympathy to the bereaved family in a Madrid working-class suburb.

The minister said he had admired Yoyo's career over the past two years.

In an emotional outpouring, Yoyo's coffin was first ceremonially paraded around Madrid's Las Ventas ring, filled with mourners, many of them in

tears, and then carried shoulder-high through the city to the municipal cemetery.

Yoyo was the 10th bullfighter to die in the ring since the still-legendary death of Manolete, another famous bullfighter in 1947.

The death came only 11 months after that of Paquirri in a small, ill-equipped bullring in Andalusia, which prompted criticism over medical facilities available during the fights.

While the crowds lamented Yoyo, who had not made enough money to pay off his training expenses or buy his poor parents a new home, controversy raged about whether he had stepped into a dangerous fight which a famous veteran had cannily passed up. "Curro Romero has no

shame. He did not want this fight because we had ignored his demands that the bull's horns be shaven", the impresario of the Colmenar ring said in a radio programme hours after the tragedy. He had engaged Yoyo at the last moment.

Aides of the experienced bullfighter denied the accusation, producing two doctors' certificates confirming the reopening of an earlier neck wound.

Bullfighting commentators, while refusing to take sides in the dispute, yesterday said it was a blemish on Spain's national fiesta, that allowed famous and wealthy bullfighters to select the bulls they would fight, while those beginning and still concerned to make a name had to take greater risks.

Gunmen kill soccer star at Miami kickabout

Opa-Locka, Florida (AP) - A former professional soccer star, Colin Fowles, and a woman spectator were killed when a many as five gunmen burst on to a playing field and opened fire during a kickabout in a park. Two more people were hurt in the shooting spree.

Fowles, aged 33, an original member of the North American Soccer League's Fort Lauderdale Strikers, was shot in the stomach and pelvis, according to the Dade County medical examiner.

He was a native of Jamaica who lived in England for 10 years and moved to the US as a teenager, later becoming a citizen.

Players and spectators scrambled for safety, hiding behind cars, poles and trees, when the shooting started for no apparent reason.

Man arrested on 'mission to kill'

Athens - Greek police said that an armed Palestinian arrested in a residential suburb of Athens had told his interrogators he was a member of the "Black September" organization on a mission to kill the Jordanian Ambassador in Athens (Mario Modiano writes).

The man, aged 26, was carrying a bag containing an automatic weapon with telescopic sights and spare magazines, a hand grenade, and five passports.

Zimbabwe Army on the attack

Lisbon (Reuters) - Zimbabwean forces helping the Mozambique Government have launched a second assault by airborne troops against the headquarters of Mozambican rebels, a rebel spokesman said.

The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said some 2,500 Zimbabwean paratroopers backed by helicopters and 30,000 Mozambican soldiers took part in the latest attack. The spokesman claimed the MNR forces were holding their positions.

Bolivian alert

La Paz (Reuters) - Bolivia's three-week-old centrist Government put police on alert to contain growing labour unrest over tough measures to fight high inflation, which include an effective 95 per cent currency devaluation.

Carson pays up



Johnny Carson, America's highest-paid television personality, who has agreed to pay his third wife \$2.2m and hand over three homes, two cars and shares in a divorce settlement.

Bus tragedy

Islamabad (AFP) - Forty people were killed and 36 injured when a passenger bus fell into a deep ravine near Malakand in the tribal Pakistani territory bordering Afghanistan.

Relatives mourn

Seoul (AP) - About 500 mourners burned incense at a monument south of Seoul for their relatives who died two years ago when Soviet jets shot down a Korean airliner.

Dearer bread

Nairobi (AP) - The Government, citing increased production costs, has raised the price of bread by almost 16 per cent and the price of cornmeal by more than 20 per cent.

THE ARTS

Television

Diminished vitality

"It's not my fault if God has seen fit to make you a cripple," says Alf to Elsie, death having not parted them and the BBC, maybe feeling a certain vulnerability, having decided to take advantage of their longevity and our nostalgia, and return Mr and Mrs Garnett for a six-part Sabbath series.

Warren Mitchell, in the person of Johnny Speight's atavistic creation, proved in the Sixties that foul was fair game; that the public waves could bear with success a series articulating prejudices long current elsewhere. In *Sickness and Health* finds Elsie with rheumatoid arthritis in a wheelchair and Alf, who, if the Almighty were easily provoked to retribution on this side, might well have been visited with an affliction, rudely garrulous and healthy and, as ever, the complainer.

His targets are as before: Blacks, doctors, Catholics (Jews will no doubt not miss out) and, inevitably, the stoic Elsie. In that role, Dandy Nichols proved that age has not diminished her capacity to wither with a look and a one-liner. One might have expected "if only for her resolution" towards "perunions" that Mrs Thatcher might have liberated Alf from his anti-female posture but, it appears, her sex still excludes her from the small compass of his idols.

West Ham, of course, brook large. It was predictable that our last sight of Alf would be in a prime position at the match in Elsie's expropriated wheelchair. It was all rather funny but, like the Garnetts, diminished in vitality. Are we laughing, one wonders as before, from relief because prejudices are dissipating, or in appreciation of their endurance?

Yorkshire, with Churchill's *Battle of Britain*, and its survivors, many of them members of the Guinea Pig Club, one of them a German, a must in such programmes nowadays, meeting the man who ended his war for him.

John Willis's programme was a valid reminder that heroism was needed after victory. Mr Geoffrey Page, for instance, He had 14 victories to his credit in the war, was shot down three times, and badly disfigured the first time. His total of operations so far numbers 37. The pain, he said, got worse with age. He still works in aviation insurance and lives on pain-killers. He and his comrades, he said, did not grumble about growing old because "so many were denied the privilege".

Then there was Mr Bob Doe, an unsung ace, number three in the pecking order in the battle, reflecting on the face he had acquired after a crash, obviously gaining satisfaction from being able to see himself as he once was in his son. Now 71, he tends a small garage in Kent and shuns reunions: "I don't like exhibiting my scars in public if you like". A good programme.

BBC's *Howard's War* is a 13-part series devised, presumably with a soapbox of clichés, by Gerard Glaister and Allan Prior, chronicling the rise from redundancy of an aircraft designer, played by Maurice Colbourne. It will be repeated on Wednesdays for those who miss the first showing and fancy a diet of middle-class marital mayhem and apprehensions about keeping up with the Joneses. The redundant may prefer to look elsewhere.

Dennis Hackett



Orchestre de Paris/Barenboim

For anyone with a window opening on to Princes Street for just three or four days in Edinburgh, the relationship between bagpipes and *Bolero* is not as distant as might at first seem. As the last celebrations of the Auld Alliance brought this year's festival to a close, it was Ravel who dominated Friday's concert by the Orchestre de Paris conducted by Daniel Barenboim.

Or, rather, not conducted by Barenboim. After mesmerizing into submission each solo wind player, the velvet-gloved clarinet, the sub-aquatic bassoon, Barenboim simply stopped. Hands clasped in front of him and baton down, he would lean slightly into the music's swell or flex his back muscles into its syncopations and let two drummers up front do the rest. It was a rare, robust performance, more like heavy funk than anything else, short-cutting Ravel's long, gradual

crescendo a little, but audaciously invigorating.

Ravel himself once described the work as "orchestral tissue without music". Although it would be overstating the case to stick his phrase on to Barenboim's performance of Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony, it did seem as if the idea of ostinato, of repetition and a massing of resources, had got stuck under the orchestra's skin in rehearsal. The near-hypnotic effect of the opening's repeated figures, and the direction given them by Barenboim's urgent, legato phrasing, showed off splendidly the blend and balance of ensemble which he has perfected in this orchestra in his 10 years with them.

It was not enough, though, to sustain interest in the following movement, which, motivated by the same apparent desire for orchestral homogeneity, began to seem rather bland. With soloists like the orchestra's clarinetist and oboist, it was a pity that the slow movement lacked inner detail, though they considerably livened the rather heavy-footed merrymaking.

In between Beethoven and *Bolero* came Ravel's *Rapsodie espagnole*. Here the orchestra found great spontaneity of reaction and more finely tuned responses, and obviously enjoyed their most imaginative and arresting skills at cueing each other in.

Hilary Finch

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The genial and masterly George Rose with the suspects in *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*; and the sleek send-up of *Vampire Lesbians of Sodom*: Robert Carey (left), Arnie Kolodner, Charles Busch

Theatre in New York

Dickens endearingly finished

The enchantment cannot just be the seductive atmosphere of the New York Shakespeare Festival's theatre in Central Park, for I resisted its lure in June by finding Joseph Papp's production of *Measure for Measure* there too tepid to write about. Much as the Park adds to the fictional setting of an outdoor Victorian pavilion at Greater Dorsing-on-Sea, where a hammy company is presenting *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, the background is only one charm of Rupert Holmes's musical adaptation, and Wilford Leach's staging, of Charles Dickens's unfinished novel.

Mr Holmes speaks with forked tongue, one side articulating Dickens and the other wagging in his cheek. The tone is set from the beginning, when the ever-genial and masterly George Rose relates that the show is given on the same stage where local schoolchildren distinguished themselves in an unexpurgated version of *Bonny*, and that he must double as the MC and Mayor Sapsco because an

actor is indisposed due to a fight for a lady's honour. "The lady apparently wished to keep it."

Off to a merry start, we see most of Dickens's plot in Act I, in much of his dialogue, interspersed with the antics of the actors commenting on their characters and being themselves. Most fanciful are Janis Schneider, who makes Helena Landless a comically beguiling oriental siren, and the troupe's prima donna, Betty Buckley, who with her clarion singing voice (she won a Tony as Grizabella in *Cats*) impersonates Edwin Drood engagingly and flounces funnily when out of drag.

Howard McGillin and Patti Cohoun, who earned acclaim as Marcello and Mimì in *La Bohème* this season, glow as the young leads - Mr McGillin so sinister the audience soon starts hissing him yet always suggesting the pathos of John Jasper, and Miss Cohoun a maiden with such reserves of character that she was voted the murderess the night I

attended. Both have shimmering voices and are given special opportunities in "Moonfall", a haunting ballad which courses through the show like a theme. First sung to reveal Jasper's unwelcome love for Rosa, it appears subsequently as an harmonic burst of longing by the schoolgirls and as background for an opium dream ballet, rising to a tormented intensity reminiscent of *Sweeney Todd* in the first act finale.

Cleo Laine as Princess Puffer is the audience's darling, with her dusky voice and gregarious personality, and the rest of the performers add up to the most congenial cast in town. Even if the second act were not exceedingly clever in inviting the audience to finish Dickens's novel itself by voting on the romantic attachments, the identity of Dick Datchery and the murderer (so far, I am told, the Princess always gets married and Jasper has never been found guilty), and providing alternative endings to fit the verdicts, this is a show whose



ingenious conception and endearing performances left me wanting more.

New York's summer season was also marked by a noble experiment, a sleeper hit, and a hanger-on. The first was the American Theater Exchange at Off-Broadway's Joyce Theatre. Sponsored by the Joyce Theatre Foundation, the summer festival sought to bring representatively worthy regional company productions to New York. The Yale Repertory Theatre's staging of Faulkner's *Bicycle*, a new work by the Canadian playwright Heather McDonald, the Alley Theatre of Houston's production of Ayckbourn's *Season's Greetings* and the Mark Taper Forum of Los Angeles' version of *In the Belly of the Beast* enhanced the local scene.

The sleeper hit was a double bill camp frolic by Charles Busch at the Provincetown Playhouse. *Sleeping Beauty* or *Coma* spoofs London fashion fads and celebrities of the Sixties and health crazes today, while

Vampire Lesbians of Sodom sends up show-business horror erotica with vivid costumes and sets and sleek performances (several in drag).

In spite of mostly poisonous reviews, *Singin' in the Rain* is not only hanging on at Broadway's Gershwin Theatre but has increased its audience continuously since opening in the first week of July. This may be due to summer tourists and the paucity of Broadway shows, but some tribute belongs to the producers who poured in extra money and the creators and performers who took pay-cuts to keep it going. While I am among those who find the production an empty spectacle with only one star turn - Faye Grant as the silent movie queen - I salute its will to survive. Its future is doubtful, but *The Tap Dance Kid* beat the odds, and maybe this *Singin' in the Rain* will become "Laughin' All the Way to the Bank".

Holly Hill

Promenade Concerts

BBCPO/Downes

Albert Hall/Radio 3

The BBC Philharmonic Orchestra's enterprising fiftieth-anniversary season has culminated in five Prom programmes. The last of these, on Saturday (which included a typically cogent performance of Brahms's Piano Concerto No 2 by John Lill), offered the chance to hear again Peter Maxwell Davies's Symphony No 3, premiered by the orchestra under Edward Downes last February.

The same forces have also recorded the symphony for issue by BBC Records, an important step, for theirs is a thoroughly convincing interpretation of a serious yet

approachable work which repays close scrutiny. The shift in emphasis during Maxwell Davies's career, from music-theatre pieces dripping with brittle ironies to profoundly argued symphonic works, is one of the wonders of the modern musical age. The challenging, sardonic quality is still there: in, for instance, the uneasy mood and tangential references of the two interludes which separate this symphony's outer movements.

But Maxwell Davies's famously angular melodic contours have been softened, and the harshness of his chromaticism is now tempered with more soothing diatonicism. Indeed, this contrast helps to generate his symphonic argument. The notable definition of foreground and background is often achieved by projecting memorable melodic ideas into a mesh of prolonged dissonances. Elsewhere, monody has the whole arena almost to itself, as in the opening where a flute lays down the barest bones of the work's thematic material. This pervasive beginning which, in one of the symphony's best passages, is whipped up into an allegro of swirling individuality and pulsating momentum, recurs at the start of the final movement. But here the tempo remains slow, rising in tension towards an apotheosis which sets a winding string tune, almost Mahlerian in its expressionist leaps, against some beautifully-scored wind chords.

Richard Morrison

BBCPO/Slatkin

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Spirited independence is something too deep in American culture to appear only in the work of musical iconoclasts like Charles Ives and John Cage: it affects bodily the music of even such thoroughly Europeanized composers as Walter Piston, whose Second Symphony was the American visitor to Friday night's Prom programme. For-

though Piston's aim here would seem to be an extinction of personality in the blandly correct, signs of unruliness will keep poking through.

Sometimes this appears deliberate, as when the slow-moving middle movement is eventually brought around to face up to some harmonic nastiness. Other points are more equivocal. It is not clear, for instance, whether the jazzy rhythms are conscious Americanism or whether they come unbidden whenever Piston tries for a quick pace. The fact that he does so only twice, in the secondary material of the opening movement and in the finale, might suggest some embarrassment, as might the extraordinary brevity of that rumbustious last movement.

Other awkwardnesses in the structure, though, are less explicable, unless as the occasional malapropos and misaccents of one speaking a foreign language. In the first movement, for instance, the introduction of the jazzed-up music is baldly contrived; one can imagine the movement existing perfectly well, indeed

better, without it, becoming just the quest of a long slow melody for the dignity of a chorale, which it is eventually granted by the brass.

Leonard Slatkin's performance made much of the climaxes, which perhaps contributed to the sense of the finale as being too short, though Piston's probity and general fluency were not in doubt. It is a style that has more to do with contemporary Hindemith (the work dates from 1943) and possibly with Fauré than with Stravinsky, but the latter's Concerto in D and 1919 *Firebird* suite made an apt frame for the concert, even if both had marred detail. Slatkin was best in the emphatic attacks of the "Infernal Dance" and in his smiling with the *danstans* qualities of the Concerto.

Then Alicia de Larrocha made Mozart's C minor Piano Concerto seem veritably neo-classical with her firm outlining of its counterpoint. She was unfortunate that her phrasing could not be matched by the below-form BBC Philharmonic.

Paul Griffiths

South Bank Summer Music

True flavour of innocent fun

The Marriage of Pantalone

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Pleased though I am to have witnessed it, our theatre critic ought really to be writing about this extraordinary event. For *The Marriage of Pantalone*, with which this year's South Bank Summer Music series finished at the weekend, is *commedia dell'arte*. It is not an authentic one, in so far as it does not recreate a particular event, but it is nevertheless very much the real thing in the sense that Anthony Rooley and Titino Carrara have brought to life the flavour of that zany, earthy genre in their free selection of words, action and music.

Carrara leads a group, La Famiglia Carrara, which has been involved with *commedia*

dell'arte for over three and a half centuries. Here he himself played Zanni, Pantalone's servant (all the characters were the stock ones), reacting to fellow players and audience alike with the sort of spontaneity and split-second timing that makes his work high art.

Sharing his sexual preoccupations was Pantalone (Argia Laurini), forever rubbing the bulging purse dangling suggestively between his legs. Tasteless? Not a bit of it when the thing is presented with such innocent enjoyment. And in any case to balance him there was the absurdly romantic Carlo Pre-sotto as Ottavio, whose static love-lorn poses were beautifully controlled, while on the female side a similar contrast was to be seen between Isabella, Ottavio's desired one (Annalisa Peserico)

and her servant Franceschina (Pierluigi Cecchini).

The music, just in case you were wondering, was taken mostly from the work of Orazio Vecchi, whose straightforward settings of *commedia dell'arte*-related texts were here an ideal basis for some - let us say - characterful interpretations from the Consort of Musick's astute vocal ensemble. Room was also found somehow for two wholly serious numbers. Andrew King delivered Monteverdi's *Tempo la Cera* with appositely youthful ardour, and Emma Kirkby duly relished the emotiveness of the same composer's *Lamento della Ninfa*, the lutes gently strumming that obsessive ground bass beneath her. The line between levity and seriousness is indeed a thin one.

Stephen Pettitt

Freire/Fry/Shelley/Macnamara

Queen Elizabeth Hall

To herald the final weekend of this year's South Bank Summer Music series, a recital that maintained the gentle Latin-American flavour that has been a feature of the fortnight. In the first place there was a Brazilian pianist, Nelson Freire, to give Chopin's Preludes, Op 28, which he duly did with as much contrast of light and shade as this music allows. The pieces thus sounded less intimate, perhaps, than usual, but compensation came in the sheer excitement of, for example, the fleeting E flat minor Prelude, or the final *appassionato* D minor piece, as well as in the warm and sweet indulgence of the D flat major and the distant melancholy of the E minor.

Then two percussion ensemble pieces, in which the music rather than the players upheld the link. The Mexican composer Carlos Chavez's *Toccata* is an intriguing study in timbres, its two outer movements concentrating upon drum sounds, the middle one on metallic instruments. Tristan Fry cleverly managed to direct a disciplined yet exultant performance from the timpani.

There was, I thought, less to get excited about in Leonard Salzedo's *Discos*, seven entertaining movements similarly shared between groups, which referred a little too obviously to some popular Latin dance rhythms, though it contained some effective textures.

The most gratifying music of the evening, however, was strictly European. Howard Shelley and Hilary Macnamara, replacing Freire and Jean-Philippe Collard because of the latter's indisposition, gave an exhilarating, tough performance of Bartók's Sonata for Two Pianos and Percussion, aided, if not occasionally threatened, by the positiveness of the percussionists, Fry and James Holland.

Stephen Pettitt

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SPECTRUM

Is this the last round for the local?

The great British pub has undergone many a transformation. Today, in a swiftly-changing society, it is being assailed on all sides. Derek Harris examines its capacity to survive

Are we about to lose the British pub as we have known and loved it? It's hardly the newest tap-room topic but it has acquired a new urgency as the effects of recession and social change are ushering in different drinking habits and a new generation of catchpools.

Recession has cut back drinks sales, especially beer. The decline of heavy industry has led to a cooling of the traditional, gargantuan furnaces of a thirst among its workers. All-male drinking sessions are less common now that the social stigma of women using pubs has all but vanished.

The fortunes of the public house are being buffeted by other factors. There is a vociferous and growing anti-alcohol lobby and more drinking than ever before is being done at home, or at least off pub premises.

On the plus side for brewers more pubs are attracting the potentially massive family trade, which is increasingly reflected by today's "in" drinks - lager and white wine. Pub food has arrived in a big way and, perhaps most significant of all, this is proving to be the age of the "theme" pub.

Pubs are not dying: they are evolving, latching on to today's changing tastes, needs and social preferences. But haven't they always?

Ale was probably brewed in Britain as long ago as 3,000 BC. During the Roman occupation buildings were set aside for shelter and refreshment. The Saxon period saw *laverne* appearing. Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* begins in the Tabard, a tavern of "hostelry" in Southwark, London.

Inn signs are redolent of the country's long history, from Ye Olde Trip to Jerusalem in Nottingham, one of the pubs claiming to be England's oldest, to the many Green Man pubs whose names go back to pre-Christian times. There are said to be at least 1,000 monarchy-oriented Crown pubs. It is easily the most common pub name still. Red Lions number possibly 900, and Ploughs 300. There are 400 King's Heads and 300 Queen's Heads. The



Ale across the years: the "lads" of the Rose and Crown, Bradford Abbas, Dorset, in 1934; from left, George Chainey, James Higgins, Samuel Ring, Thomas Coombs and Sidney Parsons - and, half a century on, the same bar with today's lads: Ian Davis, Mark Hopkins, Braddon Mear, Stephen Gardner and Chris Fisher

Brewers have turned to food as if to a saviour

Blue Post pubs are numerous around Soho and its near neighbourhood because this was once hunting country-Soho being the hunting cry meaning the opposite of Tallyho - and blue posts marked the sporting boundaries.

Until the Victorian Age women rarely frequented pubs. As brewers in the 13th century they were often the ones who brewed the beer and ran the pub. Today pub licensing is dealt with at a Brewster Sessions of the local court.

It was in the middle of the last century that pubs became the haunts of streetwalkers and not respectable places for any woman of worth. About this time pubs spawned the musical entertainments which grew into the fully-fledged music halls - just as the pub with a gallery saw the beginnings of theatre in the Elizabethan period.

Before the Second World War women would usually only go to the pub with a male companion and men-only bars and gentlemen's smoke rooms became very common. The social changes leading to sexual liberation showed up after the war.

Many pubs acquired ladies' bars and, as women became more economically liberated in the Sixties and Seventies, they began to go the pub, male companion or no.

The recent attentions of the anti-alcohol lobby seem likely to lead to a tightening of regulations like those governing drinking and driving which threatened to hit country pubs seriously. Customers adapted in motorized groups people take it in turns to drive and not drink. This has led to a trend whereby the sales of non-alcoholic drinks are rising, especially around the Christmas period.

The perils to drink sales are many and legion. Which is where pub food comes in. Brewers have turned to food as if to a saviour. Few bars these days do not have it on offer. The idea of adding a restaurant element is hardly new and the chop house and steak bar are familiar enough. What has emerged is the notion of the theme pub - targeting a variety of concepts at customer groups such as the family or the affluent young. In these pub food sales can now account for half the total turnover.

A couple of years ago the first rash of theme pubs were making the running, propelled not a little by a design team called Lubin and Myers. Alan Lubin and Roger Myers sound like the originators of popular musicals: certainly their productions have had more than a touch of showbiz about them.

Peppermint Park in London was one of their earlier creations. They describe it as a theme restaurant and it was one of the first cocktail bars in

London to serve up food American-style. They think they did a lot to make Pina Colada a household name.

The theme restaurant - Coconut Grove was another Lubin and Myers creation, as was Carlos 'n' John's singles bar with its Mexican food - proved to be the precursor of the theme pub. Myers and Lubin linked with Courage, the brewing arm of Imperial Group, and after converting Courage's Bird in Hand pub in Hampstead High Street to a Parisian-style brasserie with cocktail bar and French food they turned their attention to the old Boileau Arms in Barnes, near Hammersmith Bridge.

This became The Old Rangoon, kitted out in colonial plantation style complete with cane furnishings, languid Casablanca fans, a restaurant, a bar dispensing not only cocktails but cask-conditioned ale, afternoon teas, a garden with duckpond and ducks and an undercover youngsters' games room. It was all crowned by a dome.

A pub's clientele can often prove restively suspicious

Two years on, nobody has seen the flight of doves recently, but the Old Rangoon is busy, and Imperial, now with an in-house design team, are still creating individually designed restaurants as part of pubs through their Piers House restaurants vehicle.

But they have also taken a route

which many other brewers are following - creating concepts which can be replicated. In two years Imperial have created a score of Harvesters with a farmhouse theme and fun with Worzel Gummidge for the children. Their Sullivan's American-style cocktail bars with typical American food are aimed at the affluent young.

Meanwhile, Lubin and Myers theme pubs are still being opened, including a Chas and Dave's with lots of piano-backed entertainment in a jellied eels, pie and mash atmosphere, and the Brighton Rock Saloon, which dispenses burgers with beer on the south coast.

Lubin and Myers severed their connection with Imperial and now have a link with Peter Langan of Langan's Brasserie to develop Langan bars and grills. Roger Myers says: "The one-off theme pub, where the key factors are great attention to detail and getting bright, young management and similar staff, is a high-risk business compared with the normal pub. You are taking a concept into an unknown area. So you are looking for a higher return on your capital investment." Lubin and Myers' own company, Theme Holdings made £300,000 profits in the first year.

When new concepts are launched, say Imperial, a pub's former clientele can prove restively suspicious but the pub finishes up with more people coming in. While refurbishing a normal pub might cost £100,000 a concept conversion is likely to produce a bill double that. Imperial spent over £50 million on its pub outlets last year

and expects to lay out almost as much this year.

Some brewers, like Scottish & Newcastle in the North East, have doubts about theme pubs, fearing they may go out of fashion before sufficient return has been made. Whitbread's theme pubs range from one in Merthyr Tydfil full of associations with the MASH television series to another in Sheffield combining pub appeal with that of an Italian restaurant. Whitbread has also installed mini-breweries in just under a dozen of its pubs to enhance the appeal of traditional outlets.

Some 70 British pubs now brew their own beer on the premises, the furthest development of the move started by the Campaign for Real Ale to bring cask-conditioned ale back into beer drinking.

Real ale was a winner for most of the smaller and regional brewers, among them being Fuller and Young in the London area, Brakspear out at Henley, Ruddells in the Midlands, Theakston in Yorkshire, Adnam at Southwold and Eldridge Pope at Dorchester whose Thomas Hardy ale still matures many a year in bottle.

A key factor which could make a call at the pub more of a social occasion is the Government's likely relaxing of licensing regulations in England and Wales in line with Scottish practice.

All in all, there seems no need yet to lament with Hilaire Belloc: "When you have lost your inns down your empty selves, for you will have lost the last of England." Old pubs never die it seems. They merely change their spots.

DOWN THE HATCH

Drinkers prefer to take it home

Britons drank 11.9 pints of alcohol per head in 1983, the latest year for which statistics are available. This is well down from the 13.2 pints in 1979, something of a peak year for drinking of all kinds.

The beer market survey* mounted by Public Attitude Surveys Research (PAS) shows that men are drinking less. The 1979 peak of 12.5 pints a week fell steadily to 11.4 pints in 1983.

The United Kingdom is 21st in the international league table for alcohol consumption. Countries like France, Portugal and East Germany, which head the table in that order, drink more than twice as much alcohol.

The UK is the fourth largest beer producer after the United States, West Germany and Russia. In beer drinking the UK is eighth in the international league table, 25th in wine drinking, and 20th for spirit drinking.

Pure alcohol consumption per head by 1990 could be in the region of 14 pints a year in the UK, it is suggested in a new study** of the drinks market by Staniland Hall, the business forecasters. The survey suggests that during the present decade beer will slip from 59 per cent of the drinks market to 49 per cent by 1990, wine will rise from 14 per cent to 22 per cent, spirits will stay at 24 per cent and cider will rise from 3 per cent to 5 per cent.

The take-home sector accounted for rather more than 14 per cent of the beer market last year compared with less than half of that 10 years before. While pub and club languished the take-home market in England and Wales grew in volume by 9.7 per cent after a growth in 1983 of 6.4 per cent, according to a study commissioned by the take-home division of Whitbread, one of the big six brewers.

There have been increasing worries in the trade over reports of pub profits declining and licensees pulling out more frequently. Brewers have been spending heavily to make their houses more attractive. In the years 1982 to 1984 brewers spent £1.4 billion on their retailing outlets, mostly pubs, which was 78 per cent of all their capital investment. Annual spending on retailing outlets is expected to run from £662 million this year, to £679 million in 1986 and £680 million the following year.

*Beer Market Surveys: Public Attitude Surveys Research, PO Box 91, Rye Park House, London Road, High Wycombe, Bucks HP11 1EP. Prices on application.

**UK Market for Beer, Wines and Spirits to 1990: Staniland Hall Associates, 42 Colebrook Row, London N1 6AF. £125.

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South of the border, where crime and anarchy pay

Mexico's image as a haven for gunrunners and bandits has been reinforced by media coverage of this year's riots. John Carlin ventures across the Rio Grande

When he's got nowhere to hide and no one to turn to, when the sheriff and his men are hot on his tracks, the North American outlaw's instinct is to run south to Mexico.

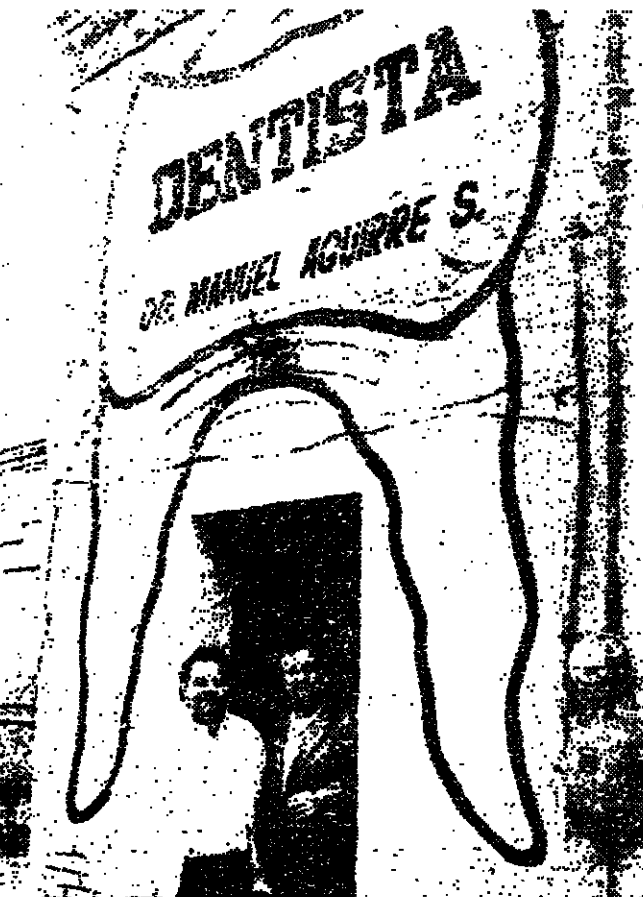
Hollywood films, best-selling novels, popular songs and US television news reports have fixed Mexico in the American consciousness as a lawless place where anarchy reigns and only the roughest, meanest and most devious can survive.

The American television networks, which had tended largely to ignore events in Mexico, have been providing blanket coverage because of the booming Mexican drug trade. Dollars started pouring in as America's addicts became daily greedier and more numerous.

The Mexican police have apparently cashed in, turning a blind eye or actually helping out, as international drug gangs load their cargoes on to small planes in remote mountain airstrips.

Pay-offs in the drug trade, they have found, are so much easier and easier to come by than in the extortion from traffic offences, bank robberies, car smuggling from the US and other traditional sources of income.

After the kidnapping and brutal murder of an American drug enforcement agent - apparently with the collusion of Mexican police - Mr George Shultz, US Secretary of State, declared things in Mexico had



Stopping the rot: dentistry in Piedras Negras

gone "beyond the levels of tolerance". Reporters duly flooded the US media with exposés on police nastiness and government corruption. It made officials in Mexico seethe, with Mr Shultz's opposite number, Sr Bernardo Sepulveda, declaiming against "an unjust, lamentable and offensive campaign abroad of slander" against Mexico.

What particularly irked the nationalists in the Mexican government was that the boundary had been crossed between myth and reality, between Hollywood and tele-

vision news views of Mexican "unspeakables". More disturbing to the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) - which has dominated every sphere of Mexican political life for 56 years - was that American television had recorded anti-government riots, police firing into crowds of protesters and the burning of a town hall. And all this, what is more, in a town called Piedras Negras, right on the southern bank of the Rio Grande.

Emerging out of Eagle Pass customs, the road suddenly becomes wide, white-lined and impeccably paved. Mexico is immediately left far behind. Half a mile ahead, a large bright yellow "M" at the top of a tall pole welcomes you to civilization. You enter McDonalds and the transformation is complete. Three men in straw cowboy hats shading swarthy, unmistakably Mexican, faces sit at a bright green plastic table on a canteen quartered and fries and drinking strawberry milk shakes.

The few non-Mexican Americans in town, the "Yankees" as they call themselves, all seem to agree that in business and the professions Eagle Pass residents with names like Martinez, Flores and Garza are as honest

and as efficient as anywhere in the United States. Culturally, too, first and second generation Mexicans have made the switch. For example, unlike those in Piedras Negras, women in Eagle Pass are liberated and macho-abhorring, refusing to look on husbands' adulterous peccadilloes with indulgence.

Such is the Mexican-American's rejection of the one-party political system they see as the cause of all that is rotten in Mexico that, according to one opposition leader in Piedras Negras, a lot of people had come across the border to take part in anti-PRI demonstrations. Sr Saúl Flores, who was jailed for a month after the riots, says that, having gone to live in the US, Mexican-Americans have become retrospectively appalled at the state of things in Mexico.

A radio station in Eagle Pass, which broadcasts in English and Spanish, has been a perpetual irritant to the authorities in Piedras Negras, where all radio stations and newspapers are under strict control of the

authorities. Eagle Pass radio thrived on reports of police violence and local government corruption in Piedras Negras.

The news director of Eagle Pass radio, a Christian Fundamentalist called Mr Dean Cary, says he has received death threats from across the border.

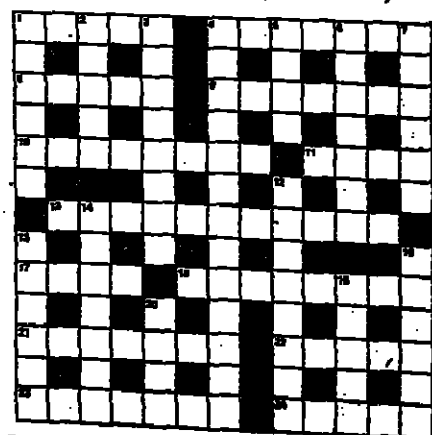
Government officers in Eagle Pass have dossiers on the criminal records of various Piedras Negras officials. A file on a former police chief shows that he lost his patience in a traffic jam, got out of his car, ordered the man ahead to move out of the way and, when he refused to do so, shot him through the head with his .45 pistol. The police chief was neither arrested nor fired, but simply moved to another part of the country.

Alerted to such unsavoury details by news reports, American tourists have become increasingly reluctant to take holidays in Mexico. But the country has always seemed this way, with corruption rife and the legal system, as an old Mexican saying has it, there to be violated.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 737)

- ACROSS
1 Abyss (5)
4 Ceremonial robes (7)
8 Snell (5)
9 Torture whip (7)
10 Scenically (8)
11 The clove (4)
13 Hypericum (2,5,4)
17 Seem (4)
18 For now (8)
21 Take advantage of (7)
22 Lead (5)
23 Concisely (7)
24 Bird perch (5)

- DOWN
1 Fussy (6)
2 Dodge (5)
3 20-mile race (8)
4 Brilliantly (13)
5 Foolish person (4)
6 Frowler (7)
7 Loath (6)



- 12 Deftly (8)
14 Cavalry soldier (7)
15 Customer (6)
16 Intensely heated (3,3)
19 Boke state (5)
20 Skin opening (4)

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MONDAY PAGE

Fingers point to frozen assets

Fish fingers appeared in Britain 30 years ago this week and helped to launch the frozen food revolution. **Torin Douglas reports**

In the history books, September, 1955 will always go down as the month in which commercial television arrived in Britain. It also saw the birth of another institution which has had a fundamental impact on social and commercial life – the quick-frozen fish finger.

This week, Birds Eye, the company which introduced the fish finger to a largely fridgesless Britain, is celebrating the 30th anniversary of the product which spearheaded the frozen food revolution in this country.

On September 5, 1955 it announced the launch of a new, delicious way to buy fish which takes the hazard out of buying and the time, trouble and smell out of preparing one of our favourite foods. The first fish fingers reached the shops three days later, exactly a fortnight before the first night of Independent Television – the medium which was to play a major part in the promotion not just of fish fingers but of frozen food as a whole.

The fish finger was a triumph of marketing that not only encouraged children to eat fish, but helped persuade their parents to buy fridges, paving the way for today's freezer-orientated society in which we spend almost £2,000 million a year on frozen foods. Without the fish finger, Birds Eye

executives believe, the frozen food business would have floundered, as it did in every other European country at that time.

Before the fish finger, frozen foods had been luxury items," says Ken Webb, general sales manager of Birds Eye in 1955, later to become marketing director and, subsequently, chairman.

"We put a statement on the packet when fish fingers were launched, saying you didn't need a fridge for them. If we hadn't, no one would have bought them – only 2 or 3 per cent of homes had a fridge."

Thirty years on, with fridges in 96 per cent of homes and freezers in 70 per cent – and despite competition from an enormous range of frozen foods – fish fingers are selling in greater quantities than ever. This year we will eat more than 1½ billion, worth £95 million at retail price, of which Birds Eye's share is 50 per cent.

This is more than 10 per cent of the country's total fish consumption, and the importance of the fish finger in the economic life of the nation was officially recognized in 1962, when it became the first manufactured frozen food to be listed in the Retail Price Index.

It is not just Birds Eye executive who sing the product's praises. "They are an



almost perfect product," says marketing development consultant Peter Kraushar.

Style authority Peter York, discoverer of the Sloane Ranger, is another fan. "They are a balanced meal and a nice way of inducing the nation to eat fish – and we now know that fish, unlike red meat, is good for us. They have everything. They look nice, only contain 50 calories a finger, allow portion control in the home and are easy for eaters with a low attention span, such as children."

The frozen food revolution had its origins at the end of the First World War. An American biologist, Clarence Birdseye, discovered while on a hunting expedition in the Arctic region of Canada that fish and game which had frozen rapidly still tasted fresh months later. His resulting experiments showed that it was possible mechanically to freeze food so rapidly that there was no damage to its cellular structure.

In the late 1920s, he patented the Birdseye Plate. Froster and his first frozen food went on sale in Massachusetts in March 1930. Soon he had joined the massive General Foods Corporation, which was to expand the business throughout the world under a slightly altered brand name – Birds Eye General Foods sold the European rights to the name and the freezing technique to Unilever, which still owns the UK company, now called Birds Eye Wall's.

It was not until after the war that frozen foods began to trickle on to the market in Europe and they were not a success. "Frozen foods were a disaster in Europe in the late 1940s and 1950s," says Len Heath, who wrote the early Birds Eye TV commercials before becoming the company's advertising manager in the 1960s. "Birds Eye in the UK was the only success and it was all down to the then marketing director James Parratt."

Parratt moved to Birds Eye from Unilever's soaps company in 1953 and brought aggressive marketing techniques to bear on the problem. In particular, he saw that new products would be needed if frozen food was to catch the public's imagination and on a visit to the United States he discovered the line he was looking for – oblong pieces



Fishy business: left, Clarence Birdseye; above, the "Captain", the 1955 pack and modern version

of boneless fish, coated in breadcrumbs. They were called "fish sticks". "We didn't like the word 'sticks' very much – it was too harsh a description," says Webb, who had moved across with Parratt from the soaps division. "We drew up a list of alternatives and tested them on our head office staff. 'Fish fingers' came out well ahead."

"Nevertheless, we were doubtful whether people would feel comfortable asking for 'fishers', so we put them on sale for a month in one shop in a village near Maidstone. There were no problems at all. They were launched nationally in 1955 at the price of 1/8d for six."

It was an instant success – we couldn't produce enough for the first six months," says Webb.

Parratt was responsible for another crucial marketing initiative, without which the fish finger might never have caught on. Birds Eye announced it would not open new accounts with retailers unless they had an open-top freezer cabinet, as opposed to the traditional ice-cream refrigerator with a lid. "When we started, few retailers had refrigerators and there was a great lack of knowledge about frozen foods," Webb recalls. "I personally went to Fortnum and Mason to sell fish fingers and they said they couldn't take them. They had only one freezer and that was full of frozen vegetables and they said they could not put fish in the same cabinet."

Only 11,000 shops in Britain in 1954 stocked frozen food. Four years later, the figure was 40,000 and in a year, Birds Eye opened well over 20,000 new accounts with retailers.

"The importance of fish fingers was that they were the

first of the 'recipe' products – they were made, they weren't just a frozen commodity like peas and the other vegetables," says Heath. "You can now go into Marks and Spencer and put together a complete meal from the freezer and most people wouldn't know – and the fish finger was the first 'recipe' product that led to all that."

But why have fish fingers proved an enduring success, instead of a novelty item that burnt out after a couple of years? "There has always been an interest in cooked fish in this country, from the traditional

fish and chips," says Webb. "But the real key has been that quality has remained high."

There have been occasional line extensions. While rejecting the notion of adding lemon and tomato sauce flavours, Birds Eye has produced a haddock fish finger and fish fingers in traditional batter, but the major change came in 1979 when they were relaunched in a crispier coating of breadcrumbs.

In that year, the grocery trade voted Birds Eye cod fish fingers the "best new frozen food product" – a mere 24 years after they were launched.

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NET GAINS
Increases in fish finger production

1955	500 tonnes
1960	12,000 tonnes
1970	30,000 tonnes
1980	35,000 tonnes
1985	41,500 tonnes

Reagan puts courts under Moral siege

Unless some old men cling on to their jobs for several more years, the United States Supreme Court could well reverse its historic Roe v. Wade decision of 1973, which overnight wiped out the entire jumble of laws that outlawed or banned abortion in America.

The federal judiciary is under ideological siege from President Reagan. He is staunchly anti-abortion and the one supreme court judge he has been able to appoint since he came to power – Sandra Day O'Connor – is firmly like-minded.

Historically, the Supreme Court is extremely reluctant to change its mind, or the principle that courts should honour decisions of earlier courts. But abortion is no ordinary subject. It is a fundamental issue of the New Right, which has powerful political allies.

Few presidents have ever attempted the pressure that Mr Reagan is now applying to the Supreme Court on the issue of abortion. The Reagan Administration took the surprising step on July 14 of directly asking the court to change its mind, arguing that the 1973 decision was so sweeping that states were prevented from enacting their own abortion laws.

In a move personally approved by the President, the Justice Department filed a friend-of-the-court brief in two cases involving challenges to state anti-abortion laws in Pennsylvania and Illinois. The Administration said the Roe v. Wade decision had "fatal flaws". Lower courts had misinterpreted the ruling as granting "an unfettered right to an abortion" without regard to the Government's legitimate interest in maternal health and the unborn.

That was the first time since 1954 that any administration had sought a complete reversal by the Supreme Court of a fundamental constitutional issue. The last such request was for the banning of racial segregation in schools.

Mr Reagan's appointment of Sandra Day O'Connor has presumably shifted the balance of the Supreme Court to six to three in favour of legalizing abortion. She was initially a little coy about declaring herself and came under siege by the extreme religious right – notably the Rev Jerry Falwell of Moral Majority – until she

finally allied herself with the anti-abortionists.

The justices most hostile to the Roe v. Wade decision – Justice O'Connor, Justice William Rehnquist and Justice Byron White – are among the youngest members of the Supreme Court. In contrast, some of the staunchest supporters of the original seven-to-two decision are elderly and may leave the court before Mr Reagan retires in 1988.

Justice Lewis Powell, aged 70, has had a cancer operation and is rumoured to be planning his retirement. Justice Harry Blackmun, aged 76, and Justice William Brennan, aged 78, have had health problems. President Reagan will obviously fill any vacancy with people committed to reversing Roe v. Wade.

Abortion is a fundamental issue of the New Right

Even if the court could not bear to reverse its original decision, it might re-examine the earlier opinion about future viability to take account of new medical technology. The 1973 decision gave a woman full rights to an abortion in the first three months of pregnancy. States have more rights to regulate abortion in the second three months, but only to protect the woman's health. In the last three months states have the option of banning abortion.

Despite vigorous denials by the Justice Department, President Reagan is deliberately making a deep imprint on the ideological complexion of federal court judges. By the time he leaves the White House it is likely that more than half the sitting federal judges will be Reagan appointees.

Potential federal judges are screened by officials of the Justice Department. Many have asked privately that they were asked outright for their views on abortion when interviewed by officials of the Justice Department. Some who failed to be appointed blamed their views on abortion. The available evidence supports their contention. It is a little of Mr Reagan's fierce determination to reverse Roe v. Wade.

Christopher Thomas

Skipper at the helm

Fish fingers have always been perceived as a children's product, though children only account for half their total consumption, according to Birds Eye's research. One reason for the impression is that the company has consistently featured children in its advertising.

"Children have always been the focus of the advertising – but that is just because it was the easiest way to show what the product was about," says Len Heath, who wrote many of the early Birds Eye television commercials at the Lintas advertising agency in the 1950s, before becoming Birds Eye's advertising manager.

"People recognized that fish was good for children, but they found it hard to make them eat it because of the bones and the skin and the smell. Here at last was a nourishing product which children liked – so that's what we put across. The strategy hasn't changed much since."

Since 1967, the personification of the fish finger has been Captain Birds Eye, one of advertising's most enduring and best-known characters. A recent Gallup poll put him second only to Captain Cook among the country's best-known "captains" and his fame is now spreading to Europe.

Such has been the impact of Captain Birds Eye that last year the company decided to make greater use of the property by consolidating all its coated fish products under the umbrella brand of "The Captain's Table". A picture of Captain Birds Eye (in reality, actor John Hewer) is now featured on sundry fish products.

"Captain Birds Eye is such a strong property that it made sense to try to harness him for a

wider range of products," says Birds Eye's marketing director Eric Walsh.

Since 1967, Birds Eye has spent £19 million at today's prices transmitting the Captain Birds Eye commercials. There have been 35 versions, but the captain is always featured on his ship with boards of hungry children, singing well-known lyrics with suitably altered lyrics.

After two years of stylized studio sets, Birds Eye and its agency, Lintas, have this year reverted to everyone's idea of an exotic treasure island. With production budgets running into six figures, the advertisements will be shown for the next two or three years.

Captain Birds Eye's appearances have not been unbroken since 1967, however. In 1971, the company decided to kill him off and inserted the following notice in *The Times*:

BIRDS EYE, CAPTAIN.—On June 7th, 1971, after long exposure, life was abruptly snuffed out by a frozen fish finger. Captain Birds Eye was a true hero and a true leader. His death was a great loss to the nation's youth. He will be missed.

Three years later, as inflation and the Cod War combined to increase prices by 27 per cent in eight months, and the fish fingers market declined by a fifth (and as competitors brought in rival brands), it was decided that Captain Birds Eye must be recalled. The following notice appeared in *The Times* on July 22nd 1974:

BIRDS EYE, CAPTAIN.—Now returned to life, Captain Birds Eye is back. He is a true hero and a true leader. His death was a great loss to the nation's youth. He will be missed.

Her passionate battle with his hobby

Few marriages come to a halt after the declaration: "You must choose between me or her." Husbands, pragmatically, if doubtfully, invariably decide to consign "her" to oblivion and remain with the bookshelves they have put up, the quince trees they have pruned and the woman who has always put their supper on the table.

It is that other wily declaration, "It's either me or it," that can finally finalise matters, whether the "it" be home-brewing, book-collecting or backgammon.

I was jolted into this rather bitter way of thinking by a letter in *The Spectator* by Mr Charles Scott-Goddard, whose fiancée took against his subscription to that stylish journal. With the result that Mr Scott-Goddard is still a *Spectator* reader but his fiancée is no longer his fiancée.

Another Woman, it seems, is easily dispatched but to challenge Another Interest is to die with death. This is inconvenient since Another Woman (usually scheduled to cause the least possible disruption to family life) is not hard to accommodate, whereas Another Interest bites into what every agony aunt agrees is essential to marital harmony, namely, "I do not know Mr Scott-Goddard but my guess is that he doesn't merely read *The Spectator* but spends great chunks of the week filling in its crossword and entering its competition;

joining its wine club and drafting advertisements for its Book Wanted column. And all this while his erstwhile fiancée is being eaten alive by boredom, desperate for a kind word.

Men, when something (seldom someone) takes their fancy become obsessive. The collector of oriental art not only visits museums, attends auctions, brings the car to a screeching stop whenever he sees an antique shop, but frames and reframes, arranges and rearranges his treasures until his wife is reduced to a sullen wretch.

The bedside table of the compulsive fisherman is topped with piles of books about bait, making stimulating night-time discussion of *The Times* leader or the new Kingsley Amis impossible. There is no one so lonely as the woman married to a man in hot pursuit of a love affair with a fish, a yacht or a lacquered screen.

Many women – and I can never decide whether they are very wise or extremely foolish – decide to play along with the Other Interest. Thus the wife of a Sunday seafarer sets sail too, a pitiful figure, chilled to her quaky bones, her complexion the shade and texture of Crosse & Blackwell's lentil soup, insisting that she is loving every nauseous minute.

No doubt, her husband will cling to her like the ivy which wraps itself around the oak but



PENNY PERRICK

to some of us, watching the seasick little figure dodging the boom and clawing frantically at ropes, she is paying too high a price for husbandly devotion.

In any case, if one has taken against the Other Interest, one's aim is to see it vanquished, not encouraged by one's own lying enthusiasm. My own preferred tactic is the Counter Interest: an all-consuming hobby of one's own that is so demanding that one hardly has the time to notice whether someone else is in the next armchair or catching marlin off Key Largo.

Of all Counter-Interests, patchwork is the most perfect. It is pervasive; templates and the

entire contents of Liberty's fabric department cover every surface. It is intrusive; social life is disrupted by lectures on log-cabin vases, chess and summer schools. It appears unselfish and virtuous: keep at it and before long you will have provided Christmas presents for relatives and heirlooms for young children. Best of all, the effect of all this industry is so maddening that before long the man with Another Interest is ready to call a truce on the lines of "If you'll just put away all those bits and pieces, I'll never put my maggot-tin in the fridge again."

This advice has probably come too late for the girl who took against *The Spectator*. It is only someone had advised her to take up the *New Statesman*, to have read bits of it aloud, to have lingered suspiciously over its Personal Columns, she might yet have become Mrs Scott-Goddard.

Authorized versions

I am rather puzzled by an advertisement for Ariel Books, which proclaims: "Malcolm Lowry – A hopeless drunk or a literary genius? Discover the facts." I had always supposed him to be both. This method lends itself to some exciting possibilities – though "Jane Austen: Provincial spinster or incomparable novelist?" "Jeffrey Archer: Failed politician or born storyteller?" I await the rest of Ariel's campaign with interest.

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David Bedford, Master of Wine, notes the wine as having a "light, youthful ruby colour, a grapey nose with a concentrated depth of fruit and a good body, in the more traditional Rhône style. It has something for everyone – fruit, body and texture. A lovely wine."

At just £37.00 per case, it is highly recommended. This price will be held until October 5th 1985.

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I wish to order _____ case/s of the excellent Cotes du Rhône, Domaine de Beaurenard 1983 at £37.00 per case (inc vat). Please tick appropriate box

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(All in account numbers for home delivery only)

NAME/MS/MRS _____

HOME ADDRESS _____

POSTCODE _____

Daytime telephone number if collecting from shop _____

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

(1 day 10 or over)

This offer is open until October 5th 1985. Please allow 28 days for delivery to home address or appointed Victoria Wine Shop, as applicable. You will receive a full refund should stocks be exhausted. Offer applies to UK mainland only. You may wish to consult details of your order.

THE TIMES DIARY

Foreign bodies

More slamming of doors at the Monday Club over its grisly "reparation" policy for black people. The latest to quit the oddball annex of the Conservative Party are the chairmen of two of the club's committees, Rear-Admiral Wemyss (defence) and the Earl of Kimberley (foreign affairs). Wemyss told me: "I was approached after I was one of those bath-chair admirals talking about the Falklands war. Like an idiot I joined, but I didn't take to their politics. It was all to the right of Genghis Khan. I didn't like all the chat about 'nig-nogs', that's absolute nastiness to me. I also thought the student element got out of hand. It's also nice to get paid for what one writes and there was not a penny piece in that lot." Lord Kimberley was more forthright: "The attitude towards what they call 'foreigners' was not right. It's no good giving them a lot of cash and sending them back to Boga-Boga or what have you. Won't work. These people live here now." My source reveals that the defections have left the membership, 1,200 a few years ago, worryingly low, down to 894. Club secretary Cedric Gunnyer was not very courteous when I called him: he put the phone down.

Write-wrong

Haringey Council's special projects group needs a tutor. Boy, does it need a tutor: look at the advertisement for the job appearing on noticeboards. "COMMUNITY TUTOR: WANTED", it begins. "Resources", especially if "actively new", need "advice-help". An "individual" is needed for its "unique training project". But "it is not essential to hold a teaching qualification or to have experience as a class tutor". A council spokesman assures me a corrected version is being sent out immediately.

● After 3D specs, the ICA cinema in the Mall is now issuing individual hand mirrors to audiences in which to watch David Lynch's four-minute short, *Alphabet*. The latest in alienation technique? Not really: staff discovered the film print was back to front.

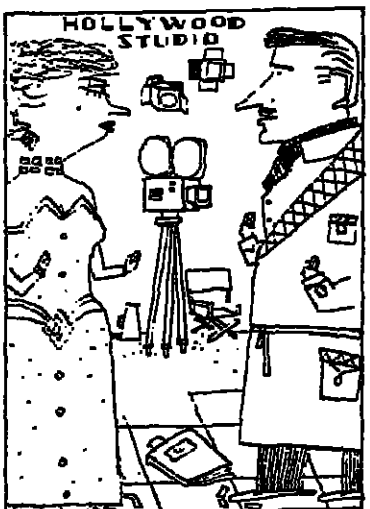
Off course

Students at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, must have been eating like lords. On a turnover last year of about £500,000, the college's kitchen and butchery account, I learn, somehow managed to make a £57,000 loss. An internal inquiry has been quietly conducted by the college with the help of its auditors. The Master's deputy, Thomas Faber, tells me it "found no evidence of positive dishonesty and nothing to justify proceedings or police investigations". It did, however, find that financial controls were inadequate and that too much money had been spent on raw materials. For Chris Taylor, the bursar, the affair has evidently proved the final straw. He is to take a year's sabbatical owed to him and will then seek a new job. He was away when I tried to make contact, but Dr Faber said: "Chris Taylor has held the position for a good many years and has served the college loyally and efficiently."

Old alliance

In my Silly Season quest for stories about obscurities who became famous, it would be churlish to deny a bottle of bubbly for a kiss-and-tell revelation about David Owen, George Burne, of Woldingham, Surrey, was to say, was his life at Bradford - and a very good one. In the house play, *The Housemaster*, he was given the part of Bimbo, a small girl, and for the best part of a week, as Housemaster, was kissed every evening by the future leader of the SDP. Burne adds: "I would like to record that I am now a keen Conservative."

BARRY FANTONI



"Darling, I love you desperately. Let me blow you a kiss"

Shuttle

As South Africa continues to self-destruct, the president of the African National Congress, Oliver Tambo, was keeping an unusually low profile last week. Unbeknown to the world's press, he flew into London for four days. ANC spokesman Solly Smith says the "purely private" visit was to allow the 62-year-old black leader a routine medical check-up. Smith insists that Tambo will return to Britain later this month, as planned, for the Labour conference - despite the question mark over who will foot his air fare. "The money is coming," Smith says confidently.

PHS

Ballots: why pick on the unions?

by Ron Todd

Trade union democracy was an issue in the last two general elections and has been the subject of several pieces of legislation. It will figure at the Trades Union Congress at Blackpool today.

Two important questions need to be asked: has the debate so far been fair and well-informed, and have the motives of those shaping and framing the issue for legislation been entirely beyond reproach?

If there is a genuine concern to extend individual freedom and ensure that powerful organizations are representative and accountable - and that is a strong concern of mine - then you cannot begin and end with trade unions. I believe that we have been singled out for special treatment while other, more powerful and far less accountable bodies have been left untouched.

The 1984 Trade Union Act says that trade unions shall not be allowed to hold any indirect election for their executive officers. Yet the government which has introduced that measure, and the political party which constitutes the government, do not apply that principle to their own affairs.

The Conservative Party has about 1.5 million members - roughly the same, as it happens, as the Transport and General Workers' Union. But only 277 had a direct vote in Mrs Thatcher's election as party leader and none at all in the election of the party chairman, deputy chairman, treasurer, and other senior officials.

Yet in the recent election of a TGWU general secretary each and every one of our

members was entitled to vote, and well over 600,000 actually did so. Which process is the more democratic?

A similar argument applies to the political fund ballots required by the 1984 Trade Union Act. There is no law requiring companies to consult their shareholders about donations to the Conservative Party. In fact there are no rules at all governing what they can and cannot spend shareholders' money on.

Newspapers constantly publish stories about trade union leaders exercising autocratic powers, but they tell us little about their proprietors and their influence over what appears in their columns. Members of the House of Lords wield considerable power through patronage or patronage, not election.

Similar considerations apply to companies which resolutely oppose any suggestion of bringing a little democracy to their endeavours. The EEC has come up with a proposal that workers in multinational companies should have some rights to information about the plans, activities and performance of the parent companies; another recommends various forms of worker participation, including worker-directors.

Mrs Thatcher's government and the CBI regard these proposals as gross interference in the freedom to operate a business. Some

multi-nationals with plants in Britain are spending large sums in campaigning against the proposals in Brussels.

To return to trade union ballots, I agree that at times they are necessary, but that will be determined by the constitution of the individual unions. I hope that live democracy at mass meetings will not be replaced by isolated individuals balancing ballot forms on their kitchen tables with one eye on dinner and the other on the telly. Democracy means much more than that. I hope we can keep the dead hand of the law out of our decision-making, and keep the live hands mass democracy in the air, whether it be for a "yes" or a "no" vote.

In the TGWU we are actively extending democracy. We are expanding our education and training services and now have as many as 16,000 shopfloor and office representatives on some form of course each year at a cost of well over £500,000. The purpose is to allow them to represent members effectively at the most direct and democratic level. We continue to devote power down to the shopfloor whenever and however we can. The union is still run, and run effectively, by a lay executive council and a lay biennial delegates' conference. Our members do control their union.

The government doesn't want to extend the role of union members but to weaken it. It wants them to talk rather than act, and when they talk it doesn't even pretend to listen.

The author is general secretary of the TGWU.

Denis Herbstein questions the reluctance to cut Pretoria's lifelines

British public opinion has barely debated the rights and wrongs, effectiveness or otherwise, of using economic sanctions to overthrow apartheid. When it has done so, it has often been on the basis of doubtful, or even groundless assumptions.

The popular myth that South Africa's blacks, fearful of losing their jobs, are against sanctions, was exploded in last month's MORI poll in *The Sunday Times*, which found that three of four urban blacks were now in favour. More than half of those questioned felt that violence is not justified in trying to destroy apartheid - possibly indicating that they prefer non-violent methods to armed struggle.

Only a month before, *The Sunday Times* had carried a leader entitled "Say no to sanctions." It described Chief Gusha Buthezi, the Zulu leader and the most formidable black voice against sanctions, as being "the most likely man to be prime minister if majority rule ever came." Yet the same paper's poll now indicates that Zulus favour sanctions - and also prefer the jailed nationalist, Nelson Mandela, to their tribal chief.

The veteran human rights parliamentarian Helen Suzman, a favourite with the British media, is also against sanctions. Her Progressive Federal Party, however, is partly financed by Harry Oppenheimer's De Beers mining group, which fears the cutting of economic ties as much as Pretoria does.

South Africa's neighbours would be affected by sanctions. But the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the sub-continental common market in embryo, said recently that if sanctions accelerated the ending of apartheid, it would be well worth the additional cost. It suggests that if the West is concerned about the effect of sanctions on other countries it should provide assistance to minimise the impact.

King Moshoeshoe of Lesotho, a poor country entirely surrounded by South Africa, tells western countries they should not hold back from sanctions for fear of damaging the economies of Botswana, which recently suffered a South African commando attack, would not stand in the way. Dr Witness Mangweni, Zimbabwe's foreign minister, has declared that the black states were ready to suffer and that if the West was really interested in punishing South Africa there was nothing to prevent it doing so.

Mozambique's foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano, says that disunity would hit his country badly but it was nevertheless "prepared to make such sacrifices if in turn brought significant changes in South Africa."

President Botha has warned that sanctions could lead to the expulsion of the million plus foreign workers in South Africa. This is easier said than done. Tens of thousands of Mozambicans have entered the country illegally and work on white farms and in white homes at the cheapest rates. They would be hard to trace and harder to replace.

The 175,000 foreign mine workers



Why the West need not flinch from sanctions

are there because South African blacks don't like the low wages and the bachelor compounds. If they were to replace the foreigners they would be tempted to join the new miners' union - which many Basuto, Mozambicans and other migrant blacks are afraid to do.

The argument switches to Britain. The United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association (UKSATA), amplified by the South African embassy, warns of up to 250,000 more unemployed in this country: about a quarter would be caused by the loss of British exports; the remaining 180,000 would be a spin-off from the ending of metal supplies to Europe.

This latter figure ignores a warning by the Standard Bank of South Africa that an increasing number of countries are now producing the minerals and metals that have been a mainstay of South Africa's exports. It is also well to remember that the US and European countries have strategic stockpiles which could keep them going for several years.

In the last resort, it all depends on where the pressure is applied and by whom. Clearly, there must be a concerted effort by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for alternative loopholes to be plugged. Half of British exports are made up of machinery and transport equipment.

Although ministers say that sanctions do not work, this government did try to stop the British team going to the Moscow Olympics as a reprisal for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. And the British, indeed international, refusal to recognize the four "independent" South African homelands has helped bring about the collapse of separate development, the cornerstone of apartheid.

There is the oft-cited case of Rhodesia. However, the Bingham Report revealed that the Labour government of Harold Wilson turned a blind eye as Shell and BP contrived to evade the oil embargo. Starved of oil, it is more than likely that Ian Smith's UDI would have collapsed long before Robert Mugabe's military and electoral victories.

There are two widely differing views on the effect of sanctions: that they would have no effect at all, or would cause chaos and revolution. We simply do not know. But Britain, which has been involved in Southern Africa for almost two centuries, has the additional responsibility of showing South African whites that we are serious when denouncing institutionalized racism and convincing the blacks that we hear what they are saying.

Disinvestment as a non-violent weapon against apartheid was an issue long before the Rev Jesse Jackson's campaign after the last US presidential election. Back in 1959, when the African National Congress was a legal (and non-violent) organization, its president, the Nobel peace laureate Chief Albert Luthuli, said that although "the economic boycott of South Africa would entail undoubted hardship for Africans... if it is a method which shortens the day of bloodshed, the suffering to us will be a price we are willing to pay."

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A Philippine peace offensive on two fronts

Manila A 14-year-old guerrilla, a primitive hill dweller and two women recently became the first recruits of a rehabilitation programme which the government of President Ferdinand Marcos hopes will dent the communists' growing influence in the Philippine countryside. The measure aims to entice rebels of the New People's Army into the towns and villages with offers of rewards and jobs.

The four, who have assisted in anti-insurgency operations since they surrendered four months ago, were the first NPA members to join the programme. "Many others want to but are afraid," the deputy defence minister, Carlos Cajo, said when he unveiled the new attempt at psychological warfare. "The government must protect them from retribution."

The rewards are similar to those offered to Muslim rebels of the Moro National Liberation Front who have been waging a long secessionist war, mainly on the southern island of Mindanao, which the government claims, have induced 50,000 to lay down their arms and left the movement demoralized.

The government hopes the same formula will work with the NPA

rebels, despite their greater ideological commitment to the overthrow of the "US-Marcos dictatorship". It sees the Maoist-inspired rebellion as far more serious than the MNLF's more limited goal of regional autonomy.

The communist insurgency began in 1969 with 60 men and 35 rifles. Now an estimated 15,000 NPA members are operating in 69 of the 73 provinces. It is to counter this success that the government is now willing to try an entirely new non-military tactic. The rehabilitation programme is concentrated on Mindanao island where more than half of all clashes occur.

But doubts exist about the success of the counterpart programme for former MNLF rebels. MNLF commanders have complained of broken promises, non-existent jobs and development projects for impoverished areas that never materialized.

"Some people made money at our expense. Worse, the wrong people collected millions of pesos intended for returnees," two bitter MNLF commanders said in a letter in Manila's *Bulletin Today* in June. Observers also believe the total figure of MNLF "returnees" is padded by local officials to impress the government and inflated by the

surrender, many times over, of thousands of former rebels who, on each occasion, collect a reward. Other rebels took the money and went straight back to the hills when it ran out.

Mass amnesties for Muslim rebels are usually televised and invariably begin and end with a beaming Marcos embracing his former foes and accepting the symbolic surrender of their arms. No similar show of reconciliation has been offered to captured communist leaders - 120 in the last five years, according to Marcos - many of whom remain in indefinite detention.

In May an opposition resolution proposing a general amnesty for members of the outlawed Communist Party and a top-level dialogue "before it is too late" between government and leftist leaders was quickly assigned to a parliamentary committee, where it will almost certainly lie forgotten.

Calls for legalization of the Communist Party have similarly been dismissed. The defence minister, Juan Ponce Enrile, favours the idea but insists that the communists must renounce violence. To legalize the party first and then grant its members a general amnesty as a gesture of good faith is "naïve and utterly divorced from reality", he

says. In any case, the proposal has been rejected as a trap by the communist leaders themselves.

In Washington, Pentagon officials believe the insurgency could reach a "strategic stalemate" within three to five years and that the NPA could have the support of possibly one million people. The intensified NPA activity, they say, raises concern about the long-term stability of the Marcos administration and the security of US military bases.

"We are not about to go under," the acting armed forces chief, General Fidel Ramos, assured businessmen at a recent conference. "We are not another Vietnam." He said changes in the command structure, logistics and training had revived the fighting skills and effectiveness of the 200,000-strong armed forces - long distinguished for their lacklustre performance and human rights violations.

An army-supervised \$80 million civic action programme in Mindanao is the cornerstone of the government's efforts to resuscitate the island's economy. But Jose Diokno, a prominent opposition leader, does not believe that money alone will put paid to the communists. "It is simple justice, doing what is right because it is right," he

Keith Dalton

Anne Sofer

Time to foster common sense

The debate about "transracial fostering" is likely to intensify, not only because of its intrinsic human interest but because it has become symbolic of the larger debate about integration versus separatism that rages in left-wing circles, black and white.

In my own borough of Camden, our new director of social services, Patricia Kodikara, has taken an uncompromising stance: no transracial fostering or adoption, black children to black families only, full stop. This is apparently what the social services committee wanted when they appointed him. There is outrage in the local press, not least because this is the sort of area where transracial adoption used to be the height of progressive fashion.

Not long ago the socially conscious press was full of guilt-inducing articles about the number of black children languishing in orphanages because of the prejudices of the would-be adopters and kind-hearted Labour Party members were rushing out to set the matter right. Anyone who had suggested at that time that it was doing no favour to black children to encourage them to think they could grow up as an integrated part of white society would have been denounced as racist.

In fact it is widely conceded now that the problems were not foreseen and thought through - or rather that the perception of the problems was one-sided. The adoption and fostering agencies spent a lot of time making sure that the white parents would feel comfortable with a black child, but tended to ask if for granted that the black child would feel comfortable with white parents (as indeed a great many have - though some have not; hence the problem).

People are chastened and wiser now, and a new common-sense consensus is emerging: place children with same-race parents where possible, but if it is not possible a different-race home is better than an institution, which anyway is likely to be staffed by white social workers. I say this formula is emerging because it is what practically everybody, black and white, radical and moderate, left-wing or not, will say when discussing the matter privately; it seems so obvious. But this has become one of those issues where political rhetoric and common sense have parted company. It is unfortunately the case that too many aspiring left-wing politicians and black activists cannot afford to say publicly that they would ever in any circumstances place a black child in a white home.

The issue is a classic example of the process by which an untenable and extremist idea takes hold. The first stage is that frustration and anger is allowed to develop about an issue, which the powers-that-be initially refused to take seriously. The second stage is that authority wakes up, decides to change the policy, appoints special people to carry it out and generally raises expectations. In the third stage, practical difficulties appear, im-

plementation is slow and disillusion sets in.

Then comes the fourth stage: the policy itself is discredited and a process of outbidding and out-flanking starts. All the political dynamic is with the most extreme and apparently unreasonable position: that could possibly be adopted that numbers of powerful people who secretly disagree find it politically inexpedient to do so publicly. Nonsense prevails.

There are two ways to stop this process. First, as little time as possible should be allowed to elapse between stages one and two. Second, great care should be taken at stage two not to promise more than can be delivered. In most policy we have done the opposite. Governments, national and local, have been slow to recognize the extent of frustration in the black communities: once it has been recognized the remedial measures, often announced with considerable fanfare, expected to have the immediate impact expected.

In fact, on the fostering and adoption issue, many of the original patronizing and insensitive practices were being stopped, and attempts were being made to get more black foster parents. Five years ago, but common sense was overtaken by an angry militancy.

No doubt the Sunday tabloid papers will be laying siege to children's homes in the left-wing boroughs, trying to find forlorn black children being kept away from white foster homes. It is also possible that the inquiry into the death of four-year-old Jasmine Beckford, battered and bitten by her stepfather, will have something to say on a matter on which the press will likewise go to town. The dogmatic separatists are preparing themselves for a long-running battle with the media which will do race relations no good at all.

Meanwhile there is another, much larger group of children who stand to lose from the terms in which the debate is being carried on. They are those of mixed race, now numbering hundreds of thousands, for whom the separatist argument means that they have to choose between the two halves of their identity.

A few months ago there was a programme on television about the exiled South African trumpeter Hugh Masekela. Replying to a question, he said he felt sorry for young white musicians in South Africa who grow up blinkered to the existence of black African music. It should be part of their own inheritance, he said, just as European and American music was part of his own. It was, in the circumstances, an extraordinarily generous reply, but an appropriate one for a convinced opponent of apartheid. With South Africa dominating all discussion of racial issues at present, it is to be hoped that this spirit will soon overwhelm the separatist impulse in this country as well.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

moreover... Miles Kingston

Farewell to the Fringe frenzy

Yes, this is it; positively my final report from the Edinburgh Festival which ended at the weekend. Of course, it hasn't ended for me yet as I am writing this on Friday, and, thanks to the miracles of science, you are reading this on Monday, so I still have one day to go of the mixture of excitement, fatigue, rushing about, collapsing and rushing about again that people call the Edinburgh Festival.

There are 10 shows I still want to see; I can probably fit in four or five of them, as well as perform in two myself, and that is why people become permanently sleepless and tend to doze off during shows they desperately wanted to see, as I did embarrassingly last Sunday. I must remember in future to get a seat at the back when feeling tired, so that the cast can't see you dropping off; there is nothing worse than coming awake and finding a singer staring at you isolated. Sorry.

To be accurate, this is not the Festival I am talking about, but the Fringe. Reviews in the London papers are almost always of the official cultural events and largely ignore the Fringe, a bias which the Fringe can never quite understand. Certainly, our group can never understand why Irving Wardle has twice availed himself of tickets for our show in the past and never yet reviewed us. But if you look at *The Scotsman*, which prints upwards of 30 Fringe reviews every day, you get a truer idea of the way the Fringe outweighs the Festival itself in terms of attendance figures, excitement, and variety.

It could well be that *The Scotsman* reviews might one day be the basis of a short show themselves, as they display a dizzying spectrum of attitudes between love and hate. The good reviews go sensationally overboard; the bad ones are famous for their savagery. This morning's *Scotsman* has a review of a production of *Blithe Spirit* which says: "Coward claims it took him five days to write this play. It took the company five minutes to destroy it."

The saddest story I have heard from this year's Fringe is of a one-woman show which had an audience of only one, a female reviewer. The sad thing was that the reviewer had to leave early.

There are now over 1,000 different shows on the Fringe, a quantity it is hard to visualize.

Having yesterday been shown a Fringe guide for 1966, I find it even harder to visualize. In 1966 there was a grand total of 31 shows in the whole Fringe, and that included one-off things like a late-night appearance by Chris Barber's jazz band, which was appearing again this year in the Jazz Festival, in which there were more groups than there were in the entire Fringe less than 20 years ago. No, there are now more groups in one building, like the Assembly Rooms, than there were in Edinburgh in 1966.

One result is that the Fringe is beginning to become big business. You can't get a footing in the Assembly Rooms and other popular venues unless those in charge think you can pull in the crowds. Groups come back year after year resting on their laurels and Perrier Awards, while small obscure groups find it harder to get a footing, resulting in starting: "It is a depressing experience sitting entirely alone in a theatre watching performers as interesting and as talented as the Ad Hoc company." Or perhaps it means levels: the professional groups and charging nearly a fiver for tickets and still selling out, and the Fringe outsiders scuffling, fighting and praying for a *Scotsman* review.

If nothing else, the Fringe is still a great place for talent spotting. I David Hatch, who told me in Fringe in which he hadn't walked out of a show. He had already spotted 20 groups worth putting on Radio 4, he said. Heaven knows how many he'd seen who weren't.

"Have you seen the Bodgers?" I said. "I thought they were superb." "Spotted them last year, dear boy," he said loftily. "They've had a need to see them again."

Twenty minutes later we were suffering the worst stand-up comedy I've ever heard in my life, the sort that does deserve to be crumpled. *The Scotsman* and get a totally empty house. I turned round to say something to David Hatch, but he followed him. On to the next show, he said. "I can't sleep, must keep going. Roll on Monday, and the first proper night's sleep in a fortnight."

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DEFENDING THE NPT WALL

East and West, and those in between, have a common interest in preserving and strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT) now under review in Geneva. But this is not always as apparent as it might be.

Last week's opening of the quinquennial review conference seemed to confirm Western suspicions that the Soviet Union sees it as an opportunity for a well-planned exercise in public relations, during which it hopes to put one over on its fellow superpower. By concentrating in his opening message upon the recent Russian declaration of a moratorium on nuclear testing, Mr Gorbachev was at least hoping to ensure that when delegates after debate rises to complain about the lack of progress on arms control - as they assuredly will - it is the Americans who will stand, to shoulder most of the blame.

It is of course at no cost to themselves that the Russians, having an extensive test programme behind them (more than half the nuclear tests carried out in the world last year were conducted by the Soviet Union), are embarrassing the Americans now. In the advance of the November summit, yet to turn the Geneva conference into a battle of words for political advantage would be to misjudge and misuse an event of real importance. It would confirm the expressed view of the non-aligned, that the big powers do not take proliferation seriously.

The NPT is essentially a contract between those who have

nuclear weapons and those who have not. The "have nots" promise not to acquire any, while the "haves" agree to reduce their number and to help the "have nots" develop nuclear power for civil purposes.

This time, as during the previous review conferences of 1975 and 1980, the nuclear powers will be under attack for not fulfilling their side of the bargain (France and China have not even signed the treaty, though the French - and now in effect the Chinese - have promised to abide by its provisions).

It is rather late for the superpowers to respond to the first to this conference anyway. The most they can do is to point to the resumption of arms control negotiations, also in Geneva, earlier this year, and to their forthcoming summit, as signals of their good intent.

But what of the other NPT pledge? Mr. Richard Luce, the Foreign Office minister of state who spoke to delegates last week, outlined proposals which Britain and several other countries have made to ease the transfer of nuclear technology for civil purposes among the non-nuclear states. Britain itself is also doubling the modest contribution it makes towards helping developing countries with nuclear expertise. This will be a step in the right direction if a distinction is clearly drawn when awarding benefits between those who have signed the treaty and those who have not. It is more inducement to join and, having

joined, to remain that the NPT needs. At present the rewards are less than obvious.

There is an argument for coupling this with a fresh diplomatic offensive to enlist those near-nuclear countries (some nearer than others) like Israel, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Brazil and Argentina. Although four out of every five UN member states belong to the NPT, those remaining include crucial absentees.

There are no grounds for thinking that such an initiative might be successful. But it might help to rekindle enthusiasm for a treaty which was hailed as a diplomatic triumph when it came into force 15 years ago, and has been under siege ever since.

President Kennedy predicted, and has been much quoted ever since, that there would be up to 25 nuclear weapon states in the world long before now. The fact that this has not come about (not overtly anyway) is not perhaps directly attributable to the NPT. But the treaty has codified the politics of nuclear power, imposing a discipline upon those who have not signed it as well as those who have. It has set a standard.

The "have nots" may be justified in rounding on the "haves" at Geneva. But in doing so they should not risk diminishing a treaty which, for all its imperfections, has acquired the status of a supporting wall in the post-war world. East, West and those in the middle, for all their differences, have an interest in its maintenance.

OPEN APPROACH TO LICENSING

There are plenty of reasons, starting with set-the-people-free, for doing away with the liquor licensing laws or at least loosening them. The pockets of semi-monopoly created by the interplay of brewers' tied houses and licensing justices' regard for local need restricts private choice. The monopolies commission went into that in 1969 and thought the criterion of need in the grant of a licence should be dropped.

Another commercial reason for liberalization is the unfair advantage off-licences, clubs, and licensed restaurants and hotels have over public houses from the variety of permitted hours in the present dispensation. Despite this handicap pubs have evolved a lot lately, as our survey on page 8 shows - mostly for the better, especially in their provision of meals.

There is also a job-creation argument of obvious topicality. One turns to the Institute of Economic Affairs new Hobart paper, *Freedom to Drink*, in the expectation of learning the foundation of that claim, only to be disappointed. It is assumed here, as (publicly) by most advocates of liberalization, that the total quantity of drink consumed would not be greatly affected. Yet no conclusion is drawn as to whether the changes that might be expected in the pattern of retailing and dispensing would tend to increase or decrease employment or by how much.

The favourable impact on home and foreign tourists would be "considerable", though "to quantify this effect is not at present possible". A figure of 65,000 new jobs is mentioned, being 5 per cent of the number employed directly or indirectly in the tourist industry. But that is just a guess and it looks like a

high one. Foreign holidaymakers visit us and we visit them not least because things are different. Our liquor laws may be odd but they are hardly oppressive. Anyone prepared to share our weather for a few weeks is unlikely to be put off by our drinking habits.

State regulation of the sale of liquor came in with the Tudor monarchy. As Professor Parry Lewis records in this informative Hobart paper, it was first actuated by concern for the defence of the realm. The youth of that day were exhibiting a preference for indoor games in alehouses over martial arts with bow and arrow. Lechery before archery. Defence of the realm came to the fore again with the nationalization of the public houses of Carlisle in the Great War. But for most of their five centuries the licensing laws have, in intention, had more to do with the avoidance of drunkenness, disorder and debauchery. Today we call it alcohol abuse. It remains, at an estimated economic cost of nearly £2 billion a year and a potent factor in crime, a serious problem inviting social control.

The laws of the land must allow self-ruin lest they interfere with associated freedoms of more worth. But a particular form of self-ruin may become a legitimate matter for regulation if its effects are gravely injurious to others or incur palpable economic costs. Alcohol abuse fills that description. The relevant question is how it is affected, if at all, by the licensing laws.

Scotland is held up as an example, as in Sunday trading. In 1976 the Scottish licensing laws were relaxed by introducing more flexible permitted hours and readily available extensions. They are now what many would

like the laws in England and Wales to be. There is general satisfaction with the outcome in Scotland. The increase (13 per cent) between 1976 and 1984 in the average weekly amount of alcohol consumed was contributed wholly by women enlarging their lesser share of the total. Convictions for drunkenness have declined. Convictions for driving when drunk have not increased.

This is significant but not conclusive evidence in its bearing on England and Wales. There may be special factors to be allowed for. The English pub of 1985 bears no resemblance to the Scottish drinking dens of ten years earlier. The calmer drinking associated with more flexible permitted hours may owe something to economic recession or a softening of Scottish manners. Nor do those criminal statistics warrant a generalization that less restriction causes a reduction of drunkenness, any more than medical statistics correlating high national rates of cirrhosis of the liver with absence of liquor regulation warrant a conclusion that relaxation of the licensing laws in England would cause an epidemic of cirrhosis of the liver.

The Government has shown some interest in relaxation of control in this field. It awaits a full report on the Scottish experience due in the autumn from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. It will put that beside the evidence of encroaching alcoholism. Even though that may be more amenable to the methods of the Treasury than the methods of the Home Office, the Government's caution is justified. It would be good to relax the licensing laws if one could be reasonably sure of no consequent extension of alcohol abuse, but only if.

CHINA'S ECONOMIC REVOLUTION

China's latest foreign trade figures do not make comfortable reading, either for the Chinese leadership or for China's trading partners abroad.

In the course of one year, China has slipped from enjoying a small but satisfactory trade surplus into the ranks of those countries which are living beyond their means. In the first seven months of this year, it registered a deficit of nearly 8,000 million US dollars. The true deficit is probably somewhat greater.

For those who have or planned to have large commercial contracts with China, these figures are disheartening. They conjure up the spectre of China as it was seen a decade ago - a faithless trading partner which concluded agreements far beyond its capacity to pay, and then backed out at the eleventh hour. This time, Chinese officials have been at pains to stress that contracts signed will be honoured. At the same time, they have made it clear that in future imports will be more carefully controlled, with industrial plant taking precedence over consumer goods. So much for the hopes of exporters in Japan and Hong Kong.

But the greater danger posed

by China's trade deficit is to China's open-door trade policy itself. The decline in the country's trading position is bound to be seized on by opponents of economic liberalization - of whom there are many at all levels of the Chinese administration - as evidence that the policies being pursued by the current leadership in Peking are working only to China's disadvantage.

They will point not only to the trade deficit, but also to the 30 per cent fall in China's foreign currency reserves over the past year. They will add to this the six-fold increase in smuggling reported since January, and then they will turn on the vanguard of China's open-door policy, the Special Economic Zones. These, they will say, citing a plethora of recent revelations, have become dens of iniquity attracting unsavoury elements from all over China. In view of this, they will argue - indeed, they are already arguing - that the policy of opening China's economy to the outside world has already gone too far and should be reversed.

It would, however, be unrealistic to place all the blame for China's current difficulties on its open-door policy. It is true that the opening up of China's markets has given many millions

of Chinese an appetite for the foreign consumer goods which has so swelled the import figures. Yet it was not the open-door trade policy as such, but rather China's years of austerity and isolation which made that appetite so insatiable. Nor is it the availability of goods which fosters corruption, but their scarcity. The only remedy is to open the door wider still.

Where China's open-door policy can be faulted is in the way it has been administered. Local officials have been given, or have taken upon themselves, responsibilities they were not equipped for. They have concluded import agreements which went far beyond their area's projected foreign currency earnings, and there was no check on what individual regions were spending. There was insufficient co-ordination of exports, so that neighbouring factories with similar products found themselves competing on the same market and having to reduce their prices accordingly. Untried negotiators have been outmanoeuvred, and criminals have found their way into foreign trade operations. But these are the faults of inexperience. They are not arguments for closing the door.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Leading a 'broad church' Tory team

From Sir Kenneth Lewis, MP for Stamford and Spalding (Conservative)

Sir, The Prime Minister returns from her holiday ready for new initiatives and a Cabinet reshuffle. She will have in mind that her Government is suffering from mid-term blues. It happens to every government, but if mid-term blues are not dealt with they can become general election disaster.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has done much for the country and her own Party in her now 10 years as leader and six years as Prime Minister. That the mood of the country is not now so favourable can be temporary. With this Prime Minister there must be hope. But hope depends upon getting the political act together. Of late it has been falling apart. And in great measure that is up to the Prime Minister herself.

The Prime Minister is high-key. Her Government is low-key. People have the impression that little that happens in government is the concern of any Minister other than the Prime Minister. That is what comes across.

The Prime Minister herself can reverse that. There are dangers in creating an image that the Government is a one-woman band. We do not have presidential government in this country.

Margaret Thatcher, in getting in on almost every act of government, brings more criticism on to herself. It should not start with her. During the next two years it will help if Ministers are encouraged to get on with it. Even make their own mistakes. The lady should not involve herself in too many decisions down the line. That way the team will come through.

To get renewed success with the voters the Prime Minister and the Government have to convince people that its qualities and successes are greater than its mistakes and failures. If this means a greater mix of sensitivity going into the determination for realism and change, which is the Government's hallmark, then this can only be achieved by a "broad church" team working with a leader and not just for her.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH LEWIS,
House of Commons,
August 29.

Arrest in S Africa

From Sister Kathleen Bagen and others

Sir, The news (report, August 27) of the detention of Mr Paddy Kearney, the Director of Diakonia, the ecumenical development agency in Durban, has come as a great shock to all those who support the tireless work of that organization to combat the effects of poverty and apartheid. It is, however, only the latest in a long line of attacks on the legitimate work of church organizations in their witness to the suffering of the poor.

Mr Kearney's detention is a reminder that genuine and selfless acts of Christian and humanitarian service based on a commitment to non-violence and opposition to apartheid are increasingly regarded as criminal acts against the state.

The South African Government's refusal to respect the work of voluntary organizations and church bodies towards a peaceful solution can only accelerate the drift into violent confrontation that many have striven to avoid.

In the interest of South Africa and its people we appeal for the urgent release of Mr Kearney and many others in a similar situation.

Yours faithfully,
KATHLEEN BAGEN (Projects Director),
Catholic Fund for Overseas Development,
MARIE BAX, Acting Director,
Christian Aid,
FRANK JUDD, Director,
Oxfam,
Christian Aid,
PO Box No 1, SW9.

Future of Unesco

From Professor J. D. Fage

Sir, I have been giving some thought to your leader of August 15 about Unesco. "Seeing through the dream", I do not doubt that dreamers who think Unesco wonderful may still be found. But I would not think that many such are to be found among the membership of the UK National Commission, which will be among those giving advice to the Government as to whether or not the United Kingdom should stand by its notice of withdrawal. Indeed, they have been critical of many aspects of Unesco's performance since well before Mr M'Boy became its director-general.

They will have to make a balanced judgement, measuring the bad against the good (or the better), progress in reform against failure to reform, the advantages to the UK against the disadvantages.

In this context it is possible that your leader writer may be a dreamer of another kind, supposing that our small and not over-rich nation can easily and wantonly step aside from what, with all its faults, is still the single most important international forum for asserting our views, influencing others, and winning friends in the educational, scientific and cultural fields.

If we were to decide to leave Unesco without properly balancing the pros and the cons, might not much of the rest of the world simply dismiss us as "Uncle Sam's Other Island"?

Yours faithfully,
J. D. FAGE,
17 Antrim Gardens,
Birmingham,
August 24.

Absolutism in a liberal society

From Mr Michael Trend

Sir, It is all too easy for those who engage in any discussion about morality and the conduct of human society to take up positions that appear in the black and white of print to be more rigid and inflexible than their authors - in this case, Paul Johnson (feature, August 22), presenting himself in your pages as a "moral absolutist" and John Vice (August 30), the "relativist" - might care to defend to the death. Indeed, Mr Vice appears from his letter to be almost "absolutist" in his "relativism".

It must seem to many of your readers, however, that this is one of those cases where the sides are not as far apart as they might appear at first glance.

While knowing exactly what Mr Vice means by quoting Jacob Bronowski's observation at Auschwitz that "when people believe they have absolute moral knowledge, this is how they behave," we cannot afford ever to ignore what Mr Johnson warns us of in our own particular case. In what is, broadly speaking - in relative terms - a liberal society, and therefore vulnerable, it is surely the danger of purposeless relativism that is the far greater present threat.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL TREND,
74 De Beauvoir Road, N1,
August 30.

From Miss Elizabeth Sidney

Sir, Paul Johnson in his present state of mind may find it easier to live in a world which equates the holocausts perpetrated by Hitler, Stalin and Amin with the advanced world's occasional mercy towards murderers, acceptance of abortion in certain circumstances and responsible research using human embryos.

It seems to me that such absolutism is itself the stuff of which most absolute evil is made. Many who believe in an order of values higher than the individual can easily aspire to also believe that tolerance,

appreciation of circumstances, relativity and concern for others are more important and more difficult to attain than the comforts of moral certainty.

The more we learn of the universe, the more complex a continuing experiment it appears. If the human species has some special part to play, perhaps it lies precisely in our potential to evaluate and adjust in accordance with our changing relationship to that universe.

As for the sanctity of human life, the absolutists have the same choice regarding its protection and preservation as the rest of us. Our populations will be brought to balance with our planetary resources with all we can choose or whether this is done by humane or by inhumane processes. Humane processes will include birth control of which abortion is for many societies a legitimate last resort. Inhumane processes are at work in Ethiopia, Chad, southern Sudan, Mali and Eritrea.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH SIDNEY,
25 Ellington Street, N7,
August 29.

From Mr Edgar Brennan

Sir, Mr Nicolas Walter (August 28) confuses moral absolutism with ideological absolutism.

It was not moral absolutism which produced the great religious persecutions, the Communist purges, the Nazi harrying of the Jews and so on. It was ideological absolutism, including that of the self-styled rationalists.

Untempered by moral absolutism, ideological absolutism issues in the principle that the end (in the above cases, the maintenance of the correct ideology) justifies the means.

Yours faithfully,
EDGAR BRENNAN,
12 Canley Gardens, SE19,
August 28.

Star wars problems

From Mr John May

Sir, Lord Chalfont, in his patronising article (August 19), completely misrepresents the genesis of the star wars initiative and the technical issues surrounding it.

Laying aside a host of subsidiary quibbles, his biggest omission concerns computer systems. No reason of testing or simulation, no application of programme verification techniques, is even on the horizon which would not leave such a vast programme with many bugs.

Seventy key British computer scientists have so far refused to cooperate with SDI and have petitioned George Bush to that effect. Dr Henry Thompson, of Edinburgh University's artificial intelligence department, has said: "The star wars computer system is impossible to design, impossible to build and impossible to test. The only way it could be tested would be to invite the Soviets to launch their missiles."

In the US organised opposition has surfaced in their most important technological universities: Stanford, MIT, Caltech, University of Illinois - who have variously accused the SDI office of "blatant salesmanship" and "gross misrepresentation"; they are refusing to accept funding from the project.

At present most US universities refuse to carry out classified research but they are now, because of SDI, under pressure from the Government to change their position.

SDI is a dangerous and divisive development which Britain should strongly oppose on moral, political and technological grounds.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MAY,
8 Lansdown Place,
Lewes,
East Sussex.

Fears on epidemics

From the President and the Honorary Secretary of the British Paediatric Association

Sir, Members of the British Paediatric Association (BPA) share the concern of your correspondents of August 24 - particularly where the health of children may be prejudiced. This association has promulgated two developments to counter old and new infective diseases.

1. As part of its proposals for the integration of the child health service, the BPA wishes to see suitably trained consultant paediatricians appointed to lead the secondary care community services for children. One responsibility of these consultants would be to supervise the immunization programmes for the district, monitoring uptake and advising on immunization in individual cases referred from general practitioners.

2. The BPA, the Communicable Disease Surveillance Unit (CDSU) and the Department of Epidemiology at the Institute of Child Health have jointly established a national paediatric surveillance unit. Drawing on experience obtained from a

survey on infant encephalopathy (from which important information about the risk of pertussis immunization was obtained) this unit will develop a notification system allowing paediatricians to inform the BPA when they encounter surveyed diseases.

Laboratory and epidemiological investigations will proceed and a national pattern of any rare condition will rapidly emerge with obvious potential for disease control and research. This has worked satisfactorily a number of diseases and could be extended to include conditions where an infective cause is less likely.

In view of the close relationship between the CDSU and the Public Health Laboratory Service (PHLS), the BPA would join your earlier correspondents and express its serious reservations concerning proposed administrative reorganization of the PHLS.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN O. FORFAR, President,
T. L. CHAMBERS,
Honorary Secretary,
British Paediatric Association,
23 Queen Square, WC1,
August 28.

At one remove

From Mr Jack Adrian

Sir, I chorled at the equation of Anthony Eden with Harry Wharton (feature, August 26). I chortled at the thought that Harold Skimmer hid the identity of Oswald Mosley. The notion that T. S. Eliot's alter ego was none other than Fisher T. Fish caused furies of mirth to drop, like 'n' Autumnal leaves that strow the brooks in Yallobrosa, from my eyes.

But Quelch? Returning to his study to ponder poetics? Does not this howling dummy David Hughes, this fabulous ass, this burbling

bandersnatch, know that when that beast (but a just beast) Henry Samuel Quelch closed his study door it was to seek himself at his Remington and pound away at yet another chapter of that magnum opus of his declining years, *The History of Greyfriars* (12 vols at the last count)?

I speak as one who knows.

Yours faithfully,
JACK ADRIAN,
Clematis Cottage,
Bury End Street,
Cradley,
Near Malvern,
Hereford & Worcester.

Revival of elms

From Mr Guy Messenger

Sir, I manage a woodland nature reserve on behalf of the Leicester Rutland Trust for Nature Conservation and have for some months been urging a policy on the trust of attempting to promote the survival of elm suckers and sucker hedges by means of coppicing and trimming. There are many miles of vigorous growing elm hedges in Leicestershire and Rutland, and they only show signs of the Dutch disease to which your Science Report refers (August 27) where they are allowed to grow unchecked by periodical trimming.

There is considerably less elm in woodland, but in many woods where the standard elms have all

died and been removed, suckers continue to appear. Some of these are under our control in trust reserves and we shall do all we can to conserve them.

Fortunately, in Leicestershire we have extensive and detailed records of the location and identity of a great many individual elm trees, vouched for by the late Dr R. H. Richens before his untimely death. We are therefore in a position to put a name to many elm sucker communities which would otherwise be unidentified so long as they remain subject to trimming and coppicing.

Yours etc,
GUY MESSENGER,
27 South View,
Uppingham,
Leicestershire,
August 27.



ON THIS DAY

SEPTEMBER 2 1939

The invasion of Poland was followed by the British and French demand that the German troops should be withdrawn. A final Note by Britain presented in Berlin at 9am on Sunday. September 3 gave the German Government two hours in which to give an undertaking of withdrawal. At 11.15 the Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain announced "that no such undertaking has been received and that consequently this country is at war with Germany".

INVASION OF POLAND

MANY TOWNS BOMBED

WAR WITHOUT A DECLARATION

From Our Correspondent

WARSAW SEPT 1

Hostilities began at 5.30 this morning on German Polish frontiers with a heavy and apparently unannounced bombardment of Katowice from the air. The city was attacked with high explosive bombs as far as is known there had been no declaration of war. Krakow Tzecz (near the Danzig border) and Tule (between Krakow and Czestochowa) were attacked with incendiary bombs.

At 6.15am the air raid sirens sounded for the first time in Warsaw but no bombs fell until 9am when the capital was attacked from the air with incendiary and explosive bombs. Many Polish fighters went up to intercept the raiders and there were thrilling aerial combats. The casualties resulting from this first day's bombing are unknown.

Subsequently during the day the capital was raided five or six times. On one occasion between 4.30 and 5.30 the bombers attacked the centre of the city and flew down the Vistula bombing the bridges. Several of them crashed. For the most part the bombers were chased away by the Polish fighters and anti-aircraft fire, and the damage was almost entirely done outside the city in the suburbs. Seven people were killed at a place 40 miles from Warsaw. One fighter plane was shot down and crashed. The bombs on being released unloaded their bombs on the country resort of Orkow 15 miles from the capital. Of these six bombers, four escaped and two were brought down either by fighters or the anti-aircraft guns. In the afternoon excited crowds watched the flight of the German bombers above Warsaw swooping and twirling as light quick-firing guns peppered the sky with puffs of smoke.

RELAYS OF BOMBERS

Reports from Katowice state that the German aeroplanes have been coming over in squadrons of 50 every half-hour and that there have been many casualties. The anti-aircraft guns went into action only after the second wave since midday telephone communication has been cut off. At that time a correspondent in Katowice reported that the population was beginning to be shaken by the terrific bombing, but that there, as elsewhere, they were behaving with extraordinary stoicism.

This morning air attacks were also made on Puck aimed at the aerodrome and Gdynia where the bombs fell into the sea. A bombardment of Bilay Podlaska was aimed at the aircraft factory.

OFFICIALS AMAZED

The news of the German invasion amazed the officials of the Polish Foreign Office who had been up all night studying the latest dispatches. Until late yesterday when Herr Hitler's "minimum demands" were published by the official German news agency, it was thought that the exchange between London and Berlin was going on satisfactorily. The so-called "demands" of Germany had never been transmitted to Poland officially and only became known here through the German official news agency. It is therefore regarded as impossible for Herr Hitler to say that he waited in vain for two days for Poland's reply. It is known here that when Sir Neville Henderson saw Herr von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister in a rage, named Herr Hitler's demands so fast that the British Ambassador was unable to gather what Herr von Ribbentrop was saying.

As a result of this interview Great Britain warned Poland of the nature of Germany's "minimum demands" but only through the German agency did Poland get the exact text.

The German excuse for invasion namely "the invasion by Polish diversionist bands near Gleiwitz" is described as a tissue of lies.

Glories recalled

From Mr John Cooper

Sir, In his letter to *The Times* (August 28) Sir Robin MacLellan suggests that the occupant of a house named Dunchippin might be a retired stonemason, fish frier, or an electronic wizard who has turned in his micro chips. Surely it is more likely that he is an old golfer who has finally put away his clubs.

House names can often be misunderstood, as I discovered quite recently when I noticed that a new friend's home was called Llamados. Curious to know whether perhaps it commemorated a honeymoon spent on the Costa Brava, or maybe an idyllic holiday in central Wales, but not liking to ask directly, I consulted my *Times Atlas* only to find that no such place appeared to exist.

The mystery was, however, resolved when I realized that Llamados spelled backwards reflects a refreshing attitude to life in general and authority in particular not uncommon among members of HM Forces, in which my friend served as an RAF wing commander prior to his retirement.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN COOPER,
12 Dunkeld Road,
Torbair Wood,
Bournemouth,
Dorset,
August 28.



COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
September 1: Divine Service was held in the Chapel of the Palace this morning.

The Service was presided by the Reverend John McLeod.
By Command of Her Majesty, the Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting) was present at the service. The departure of the Governor-General of Antigua and Barbuda and Lady Jacobs and bade farewell to their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

CLARENCE HOUSE
August 31: Lady Jean Rankin has succeeded Ruth, Lady Fermoy as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.
August 31: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Save the Children Fund, this evening attended the "Fashion for Families" show at Grosvenor House, London.

Mrs Malcolm Wallace was in attendance.
September 1: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this afternoon attended the FEI European Junior Three Day Event Championships at Rotherfield Park, Hampshire.
Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Hampshire (Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Scott, Bt).

Princess Alexandra, Deputy Honorary Colonel of The Royal Yeomanry, will attend a reception at 1, Elverton Street, SW1 on October 23. Princess Alexandra will open the new awards and departments of the Ipswich Hospital, Suffolk on October 24.

A memorial service for Commander G. A. Holdsworth will be held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, London, W1, at 11.30 am on Thursday, September 19, 1985.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr J. K. Thompson (late director of the Commonwealth Institute) will be held at St Martin-in-the-Fields at noon on Wednesday, October 2, 1985.

Birthdays today

Professor C. B. Allsopp, 81; Sir Peter Broom, 69; Mrs Heather Brigstocke, 56; Professor Barbara Clayton, 63; Mr Jimmy Connors, 33; Professor David Daiches, 73; Sir Arthur Drew, 73; Sir Oliver Forster, 60; Sir Edward Goschen, 73; Mr Michael Hastings, 47; Air Marshal Sir Paul Holder, 74; Mr P. B. Lucas, 70; Lord Paget of Northampton, 77; Professor Sir Desmond Pond, 66; Sir Alexander Ross, 78; Mr Patrick Sheehy, 55; Viscount Simon, 83; Mr Victor Spinetti, 52; Professor George Temple, 84; the Right Rev David Young, 54.

Service dinner

The Royal Berkshire Regiment. The annual luncheon of the Royal Berkshire Regiment Dragon Club was held in Camberley yesterday. Brigadier Dudley Hogg presided.

Judge retires

Judge Chapham retired yesterday from the circuit bench. He was on the South-eastern Circuit.

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Women priests and the eucharist

Clifford Longley

Confounding the truism that there is nothing new to be said for or against the ordination of women, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Right Rev John Baker, has produced out of his mire one of more than average profundity. The ordination of women, he suggests, would be a necessary corrective to dangerous distortions in the church's theology of the eucharist. He further suggests that the church must in need of this correction is the Roman Catholic one, though the distortion he refers to is also widespread in the Church of England, he claims.

He opens his article in the September edition of the Anglican journal, *Theology*, by asking "What is it specifically about blessing, absolving and celebrating the Eucharist which means they cannot be performed by a woman?" The proposition inside the question is in fact the one fundamental objection to the ordination of women which is widely held by Anglicans: other objections are more concerned with the issue of the Anglican Communion's lack of competence or authority to make such a change, or with the negative effect such a change would have on church unity prospects with the Roman and Orthodox churches.

His is a better version of an argument heard before, that women ought to be admitted to the inner mysteries of the Christian faith so that the

"feminine" balanced the "masculine." But that is essentially an argument about priesthood rather than about the eucharist. There is really no gender element at all to the Bishop of Salisbury's case. He is, it is notable a conservative "catholic" type of Anglican himself, who was famous for advocating unilateral nuclear disarmament (on grounds of a conservative Catholic moral theology) and more recently for his opposition to the remarriage of divorcees in church.

By its insistence that women are incapable of receiving the sacrament of Holy Order in the second degree (the priesthood), the Catholic and Orthodox tradition are maintaining implicitly two untruths about the eucharist, he reasons. The first is that Holy Communion is not only modelled upon, but a re-enactment of, the Last Supper; the second is that one of the forms of Christ's presence in the eucharistic community is through the person of the priest, who, at the altar at the moment of consecration, in a sense becomes Christ in order to offer himself as Victim to the Father. It is the "icon theory" of what a priest does in the eucharist. Setting his own Catholic traditionalism against these two, Dr Baker strongly insists that Christ is essentially present - "contained and communicated" - within the consecrated elements themselves.

The bishop's most vivid point concerns the Mass or Holy Communion service as a dramatic re-presentation of the Last Supper, something to which he thinks the Book of Common Prayer liturgy lends itself particularly, although that was never Cranmer's intention. The recent fashion for the priest to stand behind the altar facing the congregation is also likely to remind the congregation of the popular depictions of Jesus and the disciples in the Upper Room. But the Last Supper was a unique event, an anticipation of Calvary. Masses said since then are not only after the Crucifixion, they are also after the Resurrection and Pentecost, to which they refer and which affect their meaning. Confusing a Communion service with the Last Supper leads naturally to thinking that a woman cannot take Jesus's place. In the same way believing that the priest "becomes Christ" - after Christ - at the consecration equally leads to the conclusion that a woman cannot perform such actions.

It is the tradition, Dr Baker says, quoting profusely from official Roman Catholic documents, that Christ is present and acts through all the sacraments, and is present and active also in various other ministrations of the church, prayer works of mercy, preaching, and church government. There is nothing gender-specific

to those: a woman may be the minister of the sacrament of baptism (and of matrimony), says the tradition, and Christ's action through her actions is evidently not therefore nullified because she is the "wrong" gender.

The Last Supper analogy and the "alter Christus" argument lead to "serious distortions of Catholic belief", Dr Baker declares. "To admit women to the order of priesthood is the straightforward way to remedy them and to promote a truer Catholic tradition. If the only objections to so doing are the very distortions themselves, is not this the course which that tradition actually demands of us?"

Which seems to leave only one question outstanding - who is the "us"? If he has proved anything, he has proved that the Roman Catholic Church ought to ordain women to the priesthood, and if the Church of England should do so it is for the rather secondary reason that certain Roman Catholic distortions have filtered across. As a bishop of the Catholic Church - as Dr Baker would want to describe himself - his duty presumably must be the correction of distortions at large, and not just in one corner of the whole church. It is not clear that ordination of women in the Church of England would assist rather than hamper that larger objective.

Marriages

The Hon B. V. Fisher and Miss P. M. Cooper

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of All Saints, Denstone, Staffordshire, of the Hon Benjamin Fisher, younger son of Lord Fisher, of Kilveston, Thetford, Norfolk, and Mrs D. M. Hayes, of West Wycombe, Thetford, Norfolk, and Miss Pamela Cooper, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Cooper, of Tolcarne, Rough Close, Staffordshire. The Rev T. E. Russell officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by James Booth, John, Juliet and Penelope Fisher, Claire Sanders, and Samantha Smith, the bridesmaids. The groom, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. A reception was held at Calow Hall, Ashbourne, and the honeymoon will be spent in Italy.

Mr E. H. Parker and the Hon Betty Butler

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St John the Baptist, Wittersham, Kent, of Mr Edward Parker, younger son of Judge Parker, of Chislehurst, Kent, and the Hon Betty Butler, second daughter of Lord and Lady Dunboyne, of Chelsea. The Rev Christopher Dunstan officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Genevieve and Imogen Butler, and Rosalind, Charlotte and Emma Perks. Mr Nicholas Berwin was best man.

A reception was held at Wittersham House and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Dr J. D. Ring and Miss P. J. Bickerseth

The marriage took place on Saturday in Wells Cathedral of Dr Jonathan Ring, second son of Mr and Mrs Nigel Ring, of Five Acres, Forest Row, Sussex, and Hong Kong, and Miss Jane Bickerseth, daughter of the Bishop of Bath and Wells and Mrs John Bickerseth, of The Palace, Wells, Somerset. The Bishop of Bath and Wells officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr Peter Bickerseth, was attended by Miss Rose Colman and Miss Mary Hill. Mr Crispin Black, Welsh Guards, was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Dr M. S. Dryden and Miss C. R. Graham

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Dionis, Paris, of Dr M. S. Dryden, son of Mr and Mrs W. S. Dryden, of Great Gaddesden, Hertfordshire, and Miss Christian Rachel Graham, daughter of Sir John Graham, Bt, and Lady Graham, of Fulham and Brussels. Canon John Fowler officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Juliet Dryden, Robert Innes, Laura Strang Steel, Sarah Monk, and Eleanor Scott. Mr John Dryden, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at the Hurlingham Club and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr I. C. H. McWhirter and Miss C. L. H. Gadsden

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Maurice's, Northumberland, of Mr I. C. H. McWhirter, elder son of the late A. Ross McWhirter and Mrs McWhirter, of Village Road, Enfield, Middlesex, and Miss Clare Gadsden, daughter of Sir Peter and Lady Gadsden, of Gilbert House, Barbican. The Rev W. Waddell and Father James McKeaney took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Elizabeth Gadsden, Nicholas and James Cartwright, Nicole and Belinda Beale and

Victoria Woosnam-Mills. Mr James McWhirter, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at Harelaw House, Chaffill, and the honeymoon will be spent in Scotland.

Mr C. B. Parquharson and Miss F. A. James

The marriage took place on Saturday, August 31, 1985, in Forest School Chapel, Snaresbrook, of Mr Charles Bowen Parquharson and Miss Fiona Ann James. The Rev Trevor Shannon officiated.

Mr D. A. L. Johnson and Miss K. A. Bishop

The marriage took place on August 22 in Seattle of Mr David Johnson, son of Mr and Mrs Gerald George Johnson, of Eugene, Oregon, and Miss Kimberley Ann Bishop, daughter of Mr and Mrs Gordon Bishop, of Spokane, Washington. The couple are spending their honeymoon in England and will live in Seattle.

Mr F. J. Muller, QC and Miss H. Barozz

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Jesuit Church of St Michael, Munich, West Germany, of Mr Franz Muller, younger son of the late Mr Wilhelm Muller and Mrs Anna Muller, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, and Miss Helen Barozz, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Mieczyslaw Barozz, of Wittersham, Cumbria. The bridegroom's father, Pfarrer Joseph Ravens, officiated and celebrated the nuptial Mass.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Annette Barozz, sister of the bride, Giles Hodgson and William Lodger. Mr Paul Muller, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at the Bayerischer Hof, Munich, and the honeymoon will be spent in Italy.

Dr S. Patterson-Brown and Dr S. P. Finnelly

The marriage took place on Saturday, August 31, 1985, at St Edward's Church, Sutton Park, Edgbaston, Birmingham, of Dr Simon Patterson-Brown, eldest son of Dr and Mrs Peter Patterson-Brown, of Hawick, Roxburghshire, and Dr Sheila Finnelly, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Finnelly, of Chobham, Surrey. Father Barry Wymes officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Barbara Finnelly, and her cousin, Lianne Taylor. Mr Timothy Patterson-Brown, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at Maryvale, Bramley, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr C. H. Regnart and Miss J. James

The marriage took place quietly on August 17 at Skelmorlie and Wemyss Bay Parish Church, Skelmorlie, of Mr Christopher Regnart and Miss Janet James. The Rev William Armstrong officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, Mr Peter Regnart. Mr Charles Regnart, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Mr F. H. Renouf and Mrs S. Sangster

The marriage between Mr Francis H. Renouf and Mrs Susan Sangster has taken place today at Paraparaumu, Wellington, New Zealand.

Mr D. C. Uff and Miss T. C. Ellis

The marriage took place on Friday, August 30 at St Peter's Church, Prestbury, of Mr David Charles Uff, son of Mr and Mrs D. L. Uff, of Livesey, Lancashire, and Miss Tracey Christine Ellis, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. H. M. Ellis, of Adlington, Cheshire.

OBITUARY

MR SAUNDERS LEWIS

A central figure in Welsh culture

Mr Saunders Lewis, who died on September 1 in a Cardiff hospital, aged 91, was, through his deeds, his writings and his utterances, a central figure in the political, literary and intellectual life of modern Wales.

A poet and playwright, he was also a founder member of the Welsh Nationalist Party (now Plaid Cymru). Though Lewis himself renounced political activity, his radio lecture "The Fate of the Language" in 1962 was the inspiration for the founding of the militant Welsh Language Society, Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg, of which he became honorary president. Yet the sense of a Welsh identity which he created in much of his work was something he himself had to discover.

He was born in Wallasey in October 1893, son of a Welsh Nonconformist minister. From 1911 to 1914 when war interrupted his studies, he read English at Liverpool University, but his interest in his Welsh roots developed only gradually.

Service in France during the First World War and a reading of Maurice Barres helped to develop a perspective that was both strongly Welsh and strongly European, a view that was subsequently reinforced by his conversion to Roman Catholicism and his wide reading in European literatures.

His literary criticism constantly emphasized the place of Welsh literature within Europe, his classic study of Williams Pantycelyn showing Welshmen their favourite hymn-writer as one of the great mystic poets of Christendom.

In 1925 he helped to found the Welsh Nationalist Party and spent the next 10 years as its first president. His social thinking looked to the Middle Ages and had something in common with the French Catholic Right, but a deep Christian humanism separated him from Maurras and Fascist tendencies in the Right.

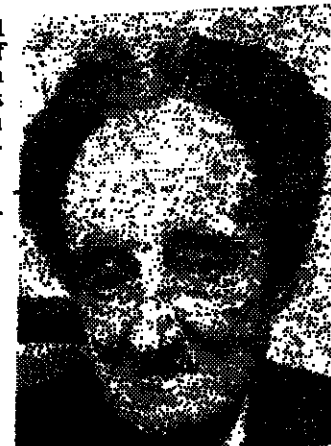
Sir Macfarlane Burnet, OM, AK, KBE, FRGS, who died in Melbourne on August 31, became in the course of his working years Australia's leading biologist and the most distinguished authority on viruses in the British Commonwealth. He was 85.

It was Burnet's great merit that in what was at the time scientifically a rather isolated part of the world, his own originality stimulated so much original work, most of which lay in the field of virus research. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1960.

Born in Traralgon, Victoria, Frank Macfarlane Burnet was educated at Geelong College and the University of Melbourne, where he took his MD degree. He spent a year, 1926-27, in England as a Beit Fellow, working at the Lister Institute, and another spell, 1932-34, at the National Institute for Medical Research.

From 1928, when he became its assistant director, he was closely associated with the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute in Melbourne, becoming its director in 1944.

Many workers from the Institute visited Britain and the United States; but later Burnet's reputation began to attract



His *Principles of Nationalism* (1926) starts with an attack on nationalism, and on English nationalism as the force that was destroying Wales. His own nationalism required that degree of self-government only that was necessary for the preservation of a living Welsh culture.

It was in the name of that culture that in the autumn of 1936, following an unsuccessful campaign to stop the establishment of a bombing range on the Lleyn peninsula, he, with D. J. Williams and the Rev Lewis Valentine, set fire to the aircraft sheds on the site.

The three men gave themselves up to the police, and at a celebrated trial in Caernarfon admitted the act but asked the jury to declare that they had acted with moral justification. The jury failed to agree and the case was transferred to the Old Bailey where the three men were sentenced to nine months imprisonment, which they served.

These events marked the end of Lewis's active involvement with the Nationalist party. He felt that his intervention in politics had been a failure, and certainly his Catholic traditionalism was a long way from the radical Nonconformist ethos of pre-war Wales. But his direct action in defence of Welsh culture was the inspiration of a

new type of Welsh politics in the 1960s and 1970s.

Between the trials at Caernarfon and the Old Bailey he was removed from his post of lecturer at the university college in Swansea. During the war years he made a precarious living by occasional teaching and the writing of newspaper articles. He later became an inspector of schools before returning to a university post at Cardiff in 1952. His acceptance in 1983 of an honorary doctorate from the University of Wales was widely seen as an act of grace towards an institution whose severest critic he had been.

The apparent end of his political and academic careers in 1937 was his opportunity as a dramatist. Mr Owen Parry of the Welsh BBC courageously commissioned him to write a radio drama, and in the post-war period it was as a dramatist that he made his impact.

Plays such as *Siwfan*, *Esther* and *Brad* made Welsh people aware that they possessed a playwright of great philosophic, poetic and human depth, a playwright whose European stature has gradually been recognized through translation into several languages.

The wholeheartedness of his commitment celebrated in the plays was also characteristic of their author. This and the scope of his talents as poet, novelist, critic, dramatist and political writer ensure a central place for Saunders Lewis in Welsh literature and an honourable place wherever European literature of the twentieth-century is viewed comparatively.

Too austere intellectually to make a popular politician, he was never the sinister and fanatical figure sometimes conjured up by his detractors. He never preached hatred of the English and the sacrifices he demanded were always of the Welsh themselves.

He married Margaret Gilchrist and had one daughter.

SIR MACFARLANE BURNET

workers from other countries to make the journey to Melbourne, for he had created an important centre of knowledge in the Antipodes.

He was a pioneer in the early days of research on bacteriophages: he was the first to show that there were several types of poliovirus virus; and he pointed out the nature of the causative organism of Q-fever, now known, after him, as *Rickettsia burneti*.

Great strides were made when he developed Goodpasture's discovery that viruses would grow in fertile eggs, and much of the knowledge of the more academic aspects of the influenza virus stems from those studies.

In particular he threw light on the mechanism by which viruses attack cells, and on the possibility of recombination or hybridization between not too distantly related strains of viruses.

He became Professor of Experimental Medicine at Melbourne University in 1944, and Emeritus Professor on his retirement in 1965. Besides numerous papers in scientific journals, Burnet wrote several books, adding to the list in his retirement.

Some of his writings were

Patrick Barr, an actor whose varied career spanned more than half a century, died on August 29 at the age of 77. Tall and distinguished looking, he was twice Television Actor of the Year, appeared frequently on the West End stage, and took supporting parts in dozens of films.

He was born on February 13, 1908, in India, son of a judge who in retirement became a theatrical manager. He was educated at Radley and Trinity College, Oxford, and rowed for Oxford in the University boat race in 1929.

He was an engineer before deciding to become a professional actor. After crowd work in films he joined the Q Theatre, making his first stage appearance at the comparatively late age of 25. His West End debut soon followed. In 1936 he played Mr Drilant in

The Country Wife at the Old Vic and in the next year played for the first time in New York.

During the Second World War he was a conscientious objector, serving with a Free French ambulance unit in North Africa and being awarded the Croix de Guerre. During this time he met his wife, Jean, and they were married in Alexandria in 1943.

He returned to the stage in 1945, playing Victor Pryne in a West End revival of Noel Coward's *Private Lives* at the Apollo. Over the next 15 years he had a succession of West End roles. The longest-running was *Lord Dunsany* in *Like a Dove*, which he took over from John McCallum and played for nearly two years.

By this time he had become known to a much wider audience through television. With plays like Terence Rattigan's *The Final Test* and the Francis Durbridge thrillers, *Portrait of Alison* and *The Tockman*, Biography, he emerged as one of the leading actors of the small screen.

In 1970 he joined the Royal Shakespeare Company for the season at Stratford-upon-Avon, playing Escalus in *Measure for Measure*, the ghost in *Hamlet* and Alonso in *The Tempest*. He was the judge in Rattigan's last West End play, *Cause Celebre*, in 1977, and more recently had leading roles in *The Linden Tree* at Guildford and *Dear Octopus* at Worthing.

He made his first film in 1934 and without ever attaining the star billing he enjoyed on the stage and television, he was in steady demand for character parts.

He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

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Science report

Left-handedness linked to brain tissue

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Fresh information has been assembled about the age-old puzzle of why some people are naturally right-handed and others left-handed.

The results published in *Science* suggest an anatomical answer. The hand of tissue which connects the right and left halves of the brain has been found to be about 11 per cent larger among ambidextrous and left-handed people than among those with a consistent preference for the right hand.

The link between the hemispheres of the brain, which is a bridge like a short, thick piece of rope made of hundreds of millions of fibres, is called the corpus callosum. In a paper describing the findings, Dr Sandra Witelson says: "I now report that the size of the corpus callosum is correlated with the neuropsychological measures, hand preference."

She goes on to say that the bridge between the two parts of the brain was larger in the left-handed and ambidextrous by 73 cubic mm. That could represent as many as 25 million fibres.

Dr Witelson, from the department of psychiatry, psychology and neuroscience at McMaster University, Ontario, Canada, suggests that the connecting bridge is formed very early in fetal life.

An unanswered question is whether the bridge grows to the same size in everybody. It loses fibres some time before birth or just after it, but in the process sheds more fibres in some infants than others.

For example, they might be able to use both halves of the brain for specific intellectual and mechanical tasks, which in right-handed people are usually localized to one hemisphere.

Alternatively, she suggests, right-handers may not need the extensive connections and hence have a smaller bridge. She regards those suppositions as more fruitful than the reasons for fibres in non-right-handers.

Science, Vol 229, No 4714, August, 1985.

Industry first will get down to nuts and bolts

Britain's first national forum for professional engineers opens in Birmingham tomorrow, its establishment the result of an early commitment by the Engineering Council when it was set up in 1982.

Its aim is to provide a forum for grass roots opinion among professional engineers, with 19 regions electing 114 delegates.

There are those among the engineering institutional bodies that while welcoming the assembly, still have reservations about it. When power in the profession switched from the old Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI) to the new Engineering Council the elective basis of the assembly was seen as an offset to the appointed basis of the council whose members were selected initially by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

The question being asked by some senior figures in the institutions is how far those elected to the assembly will put over institutional views?

One senior member of a leading institution said: "All we might get are purely individual views rather than the views of a whole institution. It is also happening only once a year. But, having said that, there are good people on the assembly and we shall have to see how things settle down." It means the assembly, for the time being, will get a fair wind even from those with reservations.

Chartered engineers at the top rank of the profession will, nevertheless, be in a majority in the assembly. Each region has elected four chartered professionals with two others who are drawn from the ranks of either technician engineers (the second rank) or engineering technicians (the third rank).

Two of those elected are women: Mrs Linda Maynard, a chartered gas engineer who is the incoming president of the Women's Engineering Society; and Ms Bernice Bernard who is qualified in civil, mechanical and agricultural engineering.

There are no reservations about the Assembly from Dr

Kenneth Miller, director general of the Engineering Council. While the CEI was dominated by chartered engineers the assembly has been deliberately given over by a third to the non-chartered, he said. "There will be a gain in being part of a stronger and wider whole. It will cement relations. It will get away from too narrow views."

There were 368 nominations for the assembly places bringing voting into play in almost every case. Dr Miller said: "This was reasonably satisfactory, showing a sufficient interest by the profession. We are genuinely looking to the assembly as an opportunity for a two-way exchange of views and ideas between the profession's grass roots and the council. Some very good people have been elected."

Major drive to communicate with the regions, schools and universities

Although the assembly has no direct executive power it will be able to put the council's policies under the microscope and to pass resolutions reflecting the profession's views which the council will then have to consider. The council will be expected to report back on its subsequent reactions by the next assembly at the latest. The assembly will normally meet annually although there is a provision for other meetings to be called when needed.

The chairman of the assembly is Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of Rolls-Royce and Turner & Newall, two of Britain's bigger engineering companies. He became chairman of the Engineering Council last May, in succession to Sir Kenneth Corfield, the first chairman.

Sir Francis will invite observers to the assembly from industry, education and government. There will be special emphasis this year in bringing in 20 younger people already climbing the engineering profession ladder.

This week's assembly could prove to be lively. There will be debates on the state of industry, education and training, the profession's regional organization, on communications and the work of the Engineering Council. A final closed session will give the chance for some straight talking away from the public limelight.

Among the scheduled speeches are those from Sir Alex Iarratt, Chancellor of the University of Birmingham, Sir Francis and Dr Miller.

A wide variety of motions have been put down for discussion. Many are concerned with the status of the professional engineer, both in relation to company attitudes and those of society.

There is a call for engineers to become more closely involved in strategic deliberations on productive enterprise with more involvement in creating industrial opportunities within local communities. More resources for education and training of professional engineers are urged to provide enough engineers for Britain's needs, particularly in new technology.

There are several calls for improvement in communications between the council and the grass roots engineers, both as individuals and in regional groups.

The structure of the profession, with its plethora of institutional bodies, will also be debated.

One aspect that is expected to be drawn out is the role of regional committees which are being built up on the foundations of those regional organizations set up during the CEI period. One motion calls for a constitutional link to be established between each regional committee and the Engineering Council to promote the ex-

change of views and information.

The regional committees will have up to 40 members including those elected to the assembly. Each of the 16 chartered institutions will have a direct voice through nomination of one committee member each, with another five nominated from technician bodies. There will be some co-opted members and a couple of non-institution members.

The balance, as on the assembly, will be two thirds chartered engineers and a third technicians.

Dr Miller said: "The committees we inherited from the CEI period - about 16 - have been doing valuable things particularly on school liaison. It is something we want to build on."

Because the regional committees could provide a more frequent link with the Engineering Council they are being seen by some institutions as one way of overcoming the possible shortcomings of holding an assembly once a year.

A more radical idea which has quietly been going the rounds among some institutions is for there to be a more permanent consultative body to present to the council the profession's views, its membership being on a weighted basis so that individual institutions would have influence related to size.

The intriguing question about the assembly is how far it will measure up in national importance as a media event to conferences such as those of the Confederation of British Industry or the Institute of Directors.

"While we are running it like the CBI conference it will be much more oriented towards technology, education and training. These aspects of industry have in the past been getting less attention than they deserve. There has not been enough understanding particularly of technology," Dr Miller said.

Derek Harris
Commercial Editor



Cementing relations: Dr Kenneth Miller, director general of the Engineering Council

Who pays the piper

The council has been self-financing since the £1 million-a-year Government priming aid ran out in the middle of this year. Director general, Dr Miller, said he was pleased to be independent of the grant, and chairman, Sir Francis Tombs, said: "Any self-respecting professional body should live by its own resources."

Revenue for the council will come from three sources:

- Contributions from industrial company affiliates;
- Registrations from professional engineers;
- Projects ranging from publications to carrying out Government schemes.

Target income from industrial affiliates is £500,000 a year. So far 90 companies have come in, promising £328,000 a year. They include many companies like Shell, BP, Esso, ICI, Courtaulds and Glaxo, and nationalized industries like British Rail, British Gas, British Shipbuilders and the British Airways Authority. General Electric Company (GEC), STC, IBM, Racal and Ferranti, and many in heavy engineering like TI, GKN, Northern Engineering Industries, Vickers and Rolls-Royce, are also coming into the fold.

Registration and admission fees for chartered engineers are going up from £3.20 a year to £7 next January. The lower fees for the two technician grades are also rising. Subscription is expected to rise to £1.4 million, almost half of next year's projected resources.

The council forecasts total income next year at around £2.85 million with £400,000 coming from examination fees and some £260,000 from three national awards and competitions. Special project income is set around £290,000.

Nobody knows, however, how many professional engineers may choose not to stay on the register because of the cost of contributing both to the council and their particular institution.

Registration entitles an engineer to the chartered engineer (C.Eng) title, or its technician equivalents.

From Glasgow, from Gloucester, from Cardiff and from County Down they're coming to help Britain make it.

The Engineering Council was set up to promote the cause of engineering in Britain.

This is not merely a body isolated in London and out of touch with the needs and aspirations of engineers from the provinces.

On the contrary. The country is divided into 19 regions which elect representatives who can voice their opinion on the policies of The Council and report progress to the profession.

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FIGHTING TO HELP BRITAIN MAKE IT

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The Departments of the Faculty are:

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If you would like to know more about Engineering at Birmingham, write to:

Professor R. E. Smallman,
Dean of Faculty of Engineering,
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THE ENGINEERING ASSEMBLY/2

(SPECIAL REPORT)

Getting in shape to fight for the market

The honeymoon between the Engineering Council and the industry appears to be over. Established some three years ago to improve the climate for engineers and other professionals in engineering, it ran out of Government start-up aid in the middle of this year.

Now it depends on cash contributions from industry and the fees of the professional engineers on its register. Both will be looking to it to see whether they are getting value for money.

The issue of motions down for debate at the two-day Engineering Assembly, meeting for the first time tomorrow, makes it clear grass-roots professionals will be demanding much more from the council.

In the fiercely competitive international market there were indications that the performance of British industry was improving. One sign was the recent Consumer Association finding that British-made domestic electrical appliances were the most reliable on the market. This has been seized on by Dr Kenneth Miller, director general of the council.

He said he was acutely aware how foreign competitors could dominate whole market segments, as the Japanese had done with cameras and motor cycles. But he was encouraged by changes he saw in industry, such as the realization of some more far-sighted trade union leaders that the long-term interests of their members were best met in a successful industry.

Dr Miller said: "Some trade union leaders want to live in the past and it is hard for them when job reductions come. But there are encouraging signs in some unions. Management, too, has had a fair shake-up with the realization that to survive they must get their technology and strategy right." The council had contributed to better technology by pressing for technical audits with explanatory literature of which 20,000 copies had so far been requested by companies.

The council had forged useful links with the City, he said. This was important in educating big investors to demand better technical performances from companies.

The council's biggest success so far had been to persuade the Government to put more

resources into educating more engineers and technologists, with 4,000 places having been created in higher education institutions, Dr Miller said.

It was also looking at ways of improving the continuing training and education of practising engineers to meet constantly changing technological demands.

The council was also concerned at the effect of cutbacks on staff-student ratios at universities. Too many professors and lecturers with an engineering background took voluntary early retirement to take up another career.

He wanted this system changed, Dr Miller said, and believed the Government, in basing cutbacks on a declining birth-rate, was overlooking how many more women would want to go to university and into engineering.

Further education was crucial when low-skilled jobs were

being lost while demand in more highly-skilled sectors increased. In Britain, 40 per cent of the population left school by age 16 and were unlikely to have any further education. In West Germany the proportion was 14 per cent and in Japan 4 per cent.

Dr Miller said: "We simply have to do something about the education system. We are so intellectual and theoretical we turn off a vast percentage of the population." There had been a failure to integrate the vo-

cal approach of teaching through practical work with the purely academic approach, he said.

One of the problems was that many academics and teachers had no concept of what industry was really about, he said. "We have to see the right information gets through to them so teachers are introduced to the real challenge of industry."

This also had to be impressed on youngsters, and the council aimed to take a lead in careers information and guidance, mainly at regional level.

Women had become increasingly important in engineering. The proportion starting degrees in engineering had risen from 1 per cent in 1970 to nearly 9 per cent in 1983.

"One factor is that women have to be trained in the right way. But there are also many social factors persuading women to go into nursing and teaching in particular. We have to convince them engineering is as interesting and worthwhile," Dr Miller said.

The council had a working party looking at the problems a woman faced when re-entering the profession after a break to start a family, he said. Two options many favour are to take part-time work or participate in a job-sharing scheme. A first report from the group is expected this year.

Dr Miller said the regional organization being built up by the council was crucial to the changes needed in education and its relations with industry. "A great deal now has to be done to strengthen links between the academic world and industry and a lot of that will happen regionally. There is nothing quite like the local school and local businesses actually getting to know each other," he said.

Mr Ron Kirby, director of public affairs for the council, said the public was now much better aware of engineering's vital role and of the work of the council. An advertising and public relations campaign at the end of the last year had been particularly effective, he said.

Another major task was the drive to communicate with the regions and through them to schools, universities, engineers and industry, said Mr Kirby.



Sir Francis Tombs: First elected chairman

In the driving seat . . .

A man with considerable experience of very fine motors sees the Engineering Council as an engine of change within the industry.

Sir Francis Tombs, first elected chairman of Rolls-Royce, believes formal training and education are important areas in which the Council must concentrate.

The Council had already achieved widespread exposure as the voice of engineering and was listened to in government, he said. It had also done much to set standards in the profession and to clarify accreditation by academic institutions.

Sir Francis, who succeeds the first chairman Sir Kenneth Corfield, said he hoped industry would be able to contribute more to the design of courses and to more and better training courses.

"I would also like to see more mobility between the academic and industrial spheres, with more industrialists acting as visiting lecturers at higher academic institutions, and being involved at local schools' level," he said.

"There should be more interplay between industry and academic institutions in sponsored work, secondments, and mobility. Other countries manage this and we must work towards it."

The assembly was a chance to

enhance the profession's stature and emphasise the importance of work on the ground, particularly in bringing industrial influence to bear on schools.

The Council needed to continue its international work to encourage mutual acceptance of qualifications and so enhance the professional engineer's mobility, Sir Francis said.

On the wider role of the engineer, he said, engineers should also be engineering managers. "It is a great mistake to think engineers can solve every problem in the world but they do have a big contribution to make both to engineering and general management. But I think specialist skills like marketing and finance will remain specialized skills."

When the Council was established, all its members were appointed. Elections are now carried out within the council after wide consultation and based on lists of names suggested by engineering institutions and others in the industry.

When Sir Francis was appointed chairman of Rolls-Royce he had also been chairman of Turner and Newall for some years - the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Norman Tebbit, said he hoped he would stay on to do the Council job for three years.

Sobering survey of the UK skills famine

One of the more influential state papers published in recent years will probably turn out to be *Competence and Competition*, a comparative survey of vocational and technological education and training produced jointly by the Manpower Services Commission and the National Economic Development Office.

It makes worrying reading for all those who accept there is some correlation between trained manpower and economic success. Its message is directed as much to individuals who ought to do more to get the training, and employers, who

should spend more on training their staff, as to government - which holds the purse strings for formal education.

The report unequivocally says Britain needs more trained technologists, at all levels of skills. It argues that it would, in the long run, be better to have unemployed technologists than unemployed arts graduates or unskilled people.

The message has won broad acceptance. It runs parallel to the Engineering Council's and thanks to its promotional and lobbying efforts eventually perhaps the indices for the supply of trained manpower

and technologists will move up. The accession of a new generation of technologist vice-chancellors may help. So will more money for engineering courses.

In his budget statement earlier this year the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, announced that £43 million was being reserved over three years to provide extra places in engineering and technology within higher education. The programme - now being worked out - followed the council's advice to the Department of Education.

Sir Keith Joseph, the Sec-

retary of State for Education, said: "The programme marks a substantial response to requests from industry for an increased output of graduates in engineering and technology." The programme is to be financed from existing departmental budgets.

But the Engineering Council is convinced it marks a turning tide and would probably heartily agree with Sir Keith that the effect will "provide further stimulus to the output of engineers and technologists and hence to the economy."

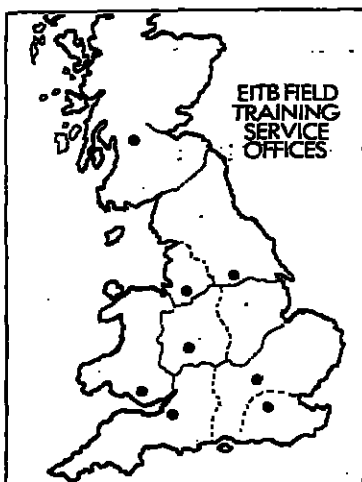
David Walker



Sir Keith Joseph: Answering requests from industry

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SPECIAL REPORT

THE ENGINEERING
ASSEMBLY/3How the Council
learned to stand
on its own two feet

When Mrs Thatcher's government came to power, great play was made about cutting back the luxuriant growth of quangos - quasi-autonomous - non-government organizations. Ministers were to hack fearlessly through the institutional foliage of committees, bodies, councils, commissions, all paid for by public funds but only barely accountable, an apparatus of government over which the Government had little control.

There has been some culling of the quangos; they are even, in principle, to be made subject to the new managerial disciplines of Whitehall. But there is still a great number of these public bodies - in education, and especially in education for science and technology.

Until July the Engineering Council, itself a quango, was paid for by the Department of Trade and Industry but separate from Whitehall. It is now, to the evident relief of its director, a free-standing body to which public money comes indirectly only and as a relatively small proportion of its income.

But the council still exists in the quango forest. Its daily dealings are with a multitude of public bodies, from the CNA (the chartered body which validates degrees awarded by polytechnics and non-university colleges) to SCOTVEC (the Scottish Vocational Education Council). The council co-exists rather than rules.

This means the proponents of a shift of resources into engineering education have to work by stealth. For example, in 1981 the University Grants Committee, confronted with a marked reduction in aggregate public funds for university teaching over the next few years, distributed the money in such a way that a number of institutions faced rapid retrenchment.

Among them were the University of Salford and the University of Aston, both former colleges of advanced technology, with a bias in their work towards technology. Since the Government was simultaneously preaching the need to shift money into technological education, the downgrading of Salford and Aston - and other institutions - looked paradoxical.

The committee which had acted according to its own tried and trusted criteria of academic merit in distributing the available money, was criticized.

The recent sudden cuts have damaged some of the universities

The Engineering Council observes a protocol in these matters but refers to the 1981 cuts as "depredations". Calling them "unintentional", the council was hardly offering the committee and its planning capacity a paeon of praise.

"The recent period of relatively sudden cuts in funding suffered by universities has resulted in some unintended effects detrimental to engineering. Despite statements that engineering should to some extent be protected, untoward reductions have taken place in the engineering departments," it said.

Partly because of such criticism, the committee is now to come under review. Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for

Education, announced recently that Lord Croham, former permanent secretary at the Treasury, is to lead an examining committee.

Now the wheel comes full circle. The council will present evidence to the Croham committee, endeavouring to put across the case for more earmarked funds for engineering institutions and departments.

If, as a result of Croham, the committee is disbanded or reformed, the council will have had its pennyworth. Through it the voice of the engineering profession will have been heard.



Report set out bold ambitions for bringing students into engineering

Working within the labyrinth of quangos and institutions, the council must be patient and repetitive. There will rarely be dramatic breakthroughs in the articulation of the engineers' case, if only because the council addresses a great variety of audiences, public, bureaucratic and political.

The fullest statement of the council's case was made in a document issued early last year, its *Policy Statement on Resources for Engineering Education*. Presented simultaneously to government ministers, members of university senates, polytechnic directors and councillors, it set out bold ambitions for a movement of students and money into engineering courses.

One of its central proposals was a five-year earmarking of funds by the Department of Education and Science.

The rubric to the statement said clearly reform of funding was needed "to provide the country with qualified engineers so vital to wealth creation". Reform was needed to ensure sufficient resources arrived in the classrooms and lecture halls - and this might mean by-passing the university senates and college governing bodies.

"While acknowledging that the University Grants Committee and equivalent bodies have tried to shift the balance, they have the difficult task of apportioning resources for all subjects. By a 'weighting' process they make allocations to each university or college which, after an additional filter at senate or governing body level, does not necessarily ensure that appropriate resources for engineering always arrive."

What happened in the 1981 committee cuts, Jack Levy, the Engineering Council's executive responsible for the engineering profession, said, is not that

departments were singled out; engineering faculties were hurt inadvertently. They tended to have older staff who were more likely to accept inducements to retire early, and the result was that they lost valuable manpower. "The object now is to make good the shortfall and avoid further random reductions," he said.

The council is proposing guaranteed funds for departments chosen on the same criteria it already applies when assessing university and college courses in order to validate the qualifications they offer. There also should be minimum ratios of staff to students.

Overall there should be a 10 per cent swing within the total number of places in higher education in favour of science and technology students. Because such courses cost more than arts and social science places, this will entail additional money from the Government.

Mr Levy, formerly a professor at the City University, rejects charges - heard in the wake of the recent government Green Paper on the future shape of higher education - that this emphasis on science and technology is somehow philistine or over-narrow.

He need only point to the entries in last year's Young Engineer for Britain scheme to make the point - engineering has humanistic and aesthetic content. It is a discipline within which sincere social and environmental concerns can be fully expressed.

Council's role is to persuade rather than to use power

The young engineer competition, organized by the Engineering Council and paid for by the Department of Trade and Industry, is open to 12- to 19-year-olds whether at work, at school or college. Last year's finalists offered an array of projects, from a solar-powered refrigerator to a portable sailing dinghy slipway.

What was noteworthy about the entries was their humanity. The South of England regional winner had designed a fire door controller. Among the designs offered by his competitors were a stair-climbing aid, a go-kart for paraplegic children, a fluid measuring container for the blind, a wheelchair kerb climber, a blood glucose monitor and a series of useful, life-enhancing ideas.

Here again the council's role is that of persuader and manipulator of symbols rather than the wielder of executive power. The content of school examinations is laid down by autonomous boards; the school curriculum is decided locally.

This is changing as the central government moves to take a bigger role. But the opportunities for direct influence by a national body such as the Engineering Council are few.

Lord Croham: Investigating where the millions go

Report set out bold ambitions for bringing students into engineering

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Jack Levy, left, at MK Electric, and Naomi Hartley, with her entry in a young engineers' competition, an educational toy for handicapped children



New guard swings balance towards technology

An academic new guard will, without fanfare, take over key positions later this month on a number of university campuses and the cause of re-directing British education towards science and technology will have won another battle.

Bristol, London, Warwick, Southampton and 10 or more other universities are about to welcome new vice-chancellors. Taken together with appointments made during the past 18 months this represents, in the stolid and long-lived academic world, something of a revolution. And it has been marked by the advance of engineers.

University appointments committees work in secret and mysterious ways.

Their principles are righteously meritorious. But there is no doubt that recently they have all been moved by a similar yearning - to provide leadership for their institutions that will serve in an era when the emphasis is on the universities' contribution to economic life and especially their work training and researching in technology.

That, at least, is the high-minded version. The financial fact is that universities are increasingly dependent on winning funds from industry and engineers appear best placed to do it. The universities are not selling their soul. The new appointments include that of Sir John Kingman FRS at Bristol, lately chairman of the Science

and Engineering Research Council and a distinguished scientist in his own right. He is someone usefully familiar with the world of research funding and grantsmanship.

Typical of the new generation is Warwick University's choice of Clark Brundin, an American-born engineering researcher, to succeed Lord Butterworth, a lawyer, as vice-chancellor. Mr Brundin has a distinguished academic record and he knows about research contracts. His appointment is a symbol of Warwick's emphasis on its applied work, its science park, and its industrial connections.

What this new pattern of university appointments suggests is a swing, a

slow but perceptible shift within institutions. It is part of the drift which gave rise to the Engineering Council and which the council now seeks to accelerate. The meeting of the Engineering Assembly is a not too distant kin of those university senates that are trying, often painfully, to shift resources and manpower.

All together, the recent Green Paper on higher education, with its emphasis on science and technology, the University Grants Committee's programme, statements by the National Advisory Board for public sector higher education - all indicate that the ball is rolling.

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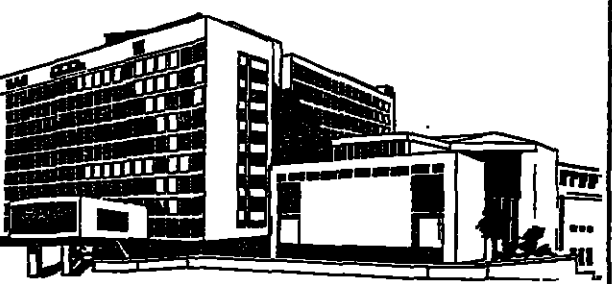
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SPECIAL REPORT

A sensible kind of rivalry

"There's competition," said Graham Anthony, the Engineering Council's executive responsible for industry, "and there's competition."

"Engineering is terribly fragmented. There is a great danger of firms fighting local battles with each other rather than getting to grips with the big issues of competition - Britain's international competitiveness based on the supply and quality of our technology."

"If the Engineering Council has one ambition, it is to instil some sense of common purpose, to encourage collaboration between firms, not to blunt their competitive edge but to make them aware of how urgent are the engineering issues affecting us all."

Mr Anthony used words like discipline and disunity with some reluctance. The Engineering Council could not - even if it wanted to - wave a big stick at the warring factions within the engineering profession nor force firms to co-operate to compete overseas. It must work by tact and persuasion.

But he was adamant that there were collective imperatives for engineering and the Engineering Council alone could act on them - to the eventual benefit of individual companies.

This was the reasoning behind the recent launch by the Engineering Council of its scheme for industrial affiliates, companies paying it a subscription and in return taking a full corporate part in its work.

"Positively not an act of philanthropy," was Mr Anthony's phrase for affiliation which at the last count included most of the big names in British engineering from the BBC to George Wimpey.

"What they are subscribing to



Graham Anthony surveys the Stock Exchange: He wants the City to appreciate the value of engineering

is an agency for long-term change both in attitudes and political decision-making. They are investing, if you like, in the supply side, for it is our job to improve the supply of engineers."

Subscription rates are based on employee numbers with special arrangements for firms (or public organizations) which employ only a few engineers. The income helps. The Engineering Council came off the life-line of government money in July and it depends now on fees paid by registered engineers, agency work, examinations and its affiliates.

A first meeting of affiliates is scheduled for early November. The council will explain what it is doing and in response it hopes for an expression of corporate anxieties about, say, the supply of engineers. "We wanted the income but we also wanted dialogue with industry," Mr Anthony said.

The council, in its early days

increasing awareness of engineering inside the bastion of corporate finance, the City of London. It has produced a booklet on appraising the technical potential of a manufacturing company intended to assist banks.

With only 40 or so staff, the Engineering Council does not pretend to be an executive body. It works through agents: a purpose of the industrial affiliates scheme is to turn companies into local representatives for engineering and engineers.

"There is a whole menu of things we want companies to do both nationally and locally," Mr Anthony said, citing especially the way firms recruit young people. Companies could, he said, make fuller use of their annual reports to explain technological development. This links with the council's aim of expanding technical reviews of companies, assessing the use made of technology as part of an examination of investment potential.

"Most people do not realize how important engineering is to the creation of the wealth of the country, or how seriously our manufacturing base has been threatened by the lack of attention paid to engineers."

One of the council's advertisements (produced by Wight Collins Rutherford Scott to run in the quality press) showed a day-dreaming boy in an ecclesiastical setting looking up at various statues and memorials with the punchline: "Why isn't there an Engineers' Corner in Westminster Abbey?" This reflects a widespread feeling among professional engineers that they are under-recognized in the award of knighthoods and other decorations.

David Walker

Brain drain to Europe

For nearly 15 years, since well before Britain joined the European Community, the bureaucrats of Brussels have been chasing the goal of a single, Europe-wide standard for architects' qualifications that would give men and women trained in one member country recognition as accomplished professionals in another.

The architects are nearly there and, perhaps because of the time spent in the official labyrinth on their behalf, it looks as if it might be easier for engineers.

It is certainly the intention of the Engineering Council to prosecute the cause with vigour. For in the markets of Europe British engineers have much to

gain by the fullest and freest exchange of trained manpower across national boundaries.

The brute fact is that Britain produces good engineers and Europe pays better, so there is the prospect of an accelerating brain drain.

The Engineering Council serves as the national conduit for representation on various international bodies. Recently Britain has made progress towards general acceptance of the chartered engineering qualification within FEANI, the European engineering association. This will be an important

first step on the tortuous path through the EEC bureaucracy. Brussels will eventually have to give its approval if mutual recognition is to have a proper basis in law.

Engineers working in North America or elsewhere have to secure acceptance of their qualification on an ad hoc basis; again, the Engineering Council has hopes of eventually securing multilateral recognition of qualifications through the council representing Commonwealth countries (CEC) and the World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO).

About 30 per cent of chartered British engineers are working outside Britain, whether permanently or on contracts; a third of these are working in Europe.

Such large figures make it plain how useful further international agreement on the mutual recognition of qualifications would be. Such figures also perhaps say something about the remuneration of engineers in Britain relative to that in Europe. About engineers' pay there is much dispute.

One school of thought wonders why the Engineering Council and the Government put such emphasis on increasing the supply of engineers from the schools and universities. These people argue that supply would increase if there was sufficient

demand for engineers and salaries were pushed up to make the engineering option more attractive.

Graham Anthony, of the council's staff, rejects this. He says: "There is a desperate shortage of engineers, except possibly in certain areas like civil engineering. This shortage is being reflected in salaries and pay levels."

"Electronic engineers have seen salary levels rise significantly. Engineers' salaries are nowhere near as low as people think they are."

Mr Anthony is untroubled by reports that an increased supply of engineering graduates will not necessarily mean more engineers.

Already a good proportion of the best and brightest of engineering's graduate crop, for example from Cambridge, are attracted into banking, finance and fields outside, indeed, a high proportion of all the jobs open to graduates are unspecific as to the subject matter of a graduate's degree course.

Mr Anthony says Britain benefits simply by having more engineers, whatever they are doing.

He says: "We have to lay this bogey that engineers are narrowly focused. The fact is that in industry they are rising to the highest positions of power and influence both as engineers and as managers."

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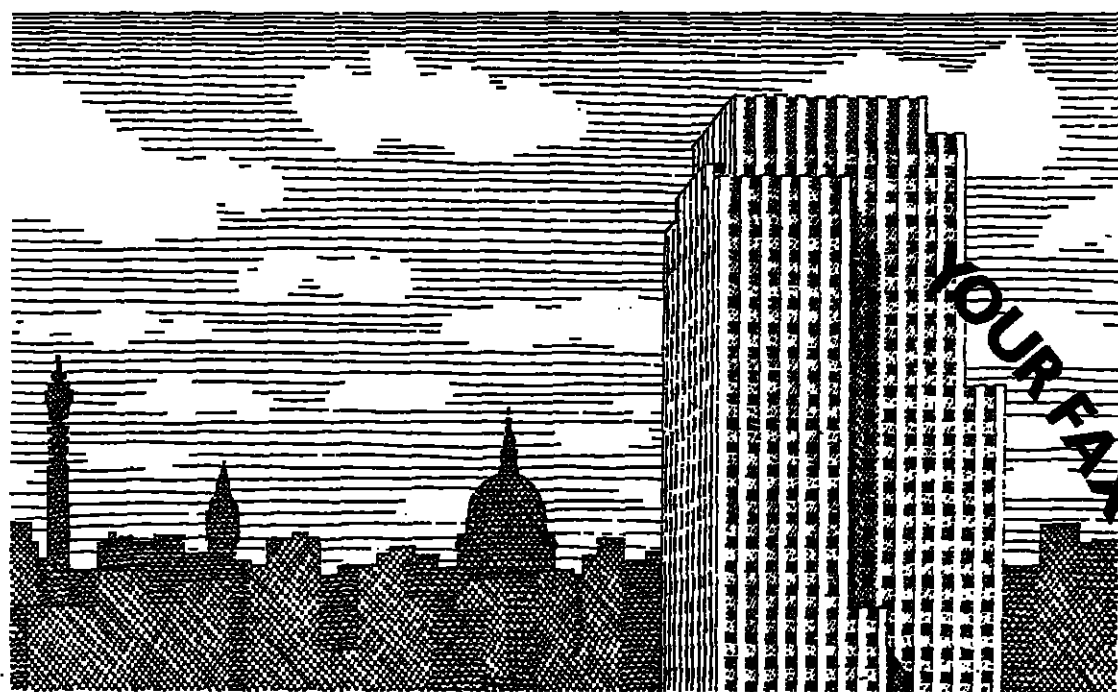
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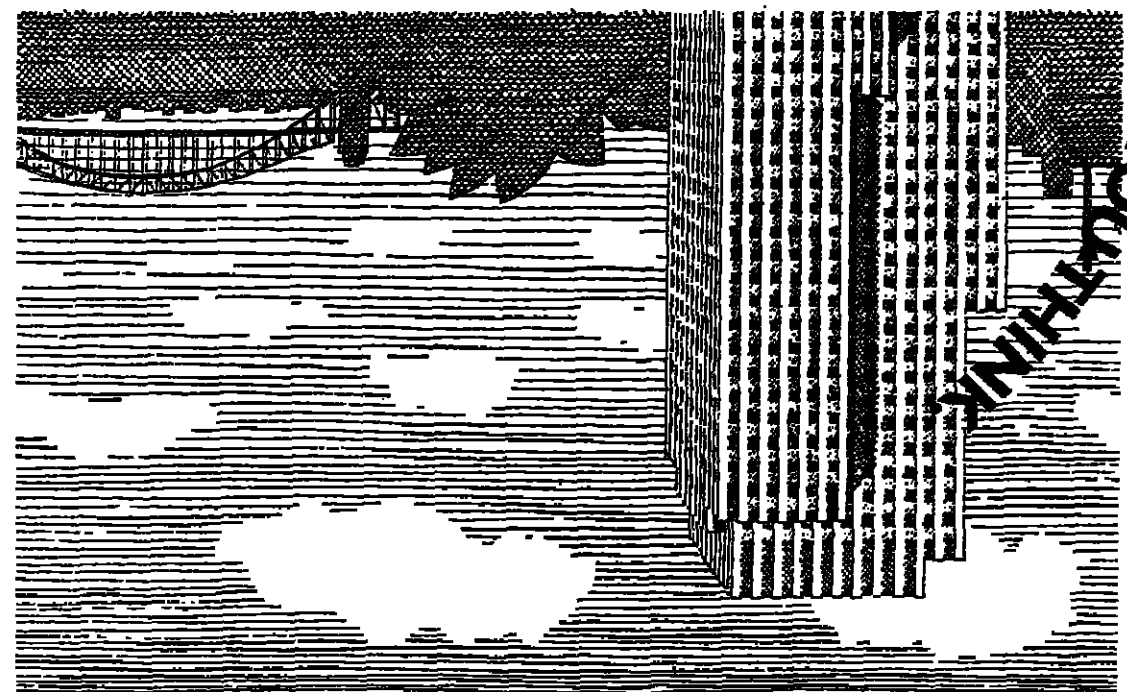
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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Why Treasury new boy must hit £139bn target

September, with its first hints of autumn, marks the end of the phoney war on public spending. The officials have done their work while ministers were away enjoying themselves in Cannes or Conservative Party summer school. Now, battle will commence.

The public spending round will start slowly, with low-key bilateral meetings, building up to a crescendo late in October with tales of blood on the Chief Secretary's carpet, fraught sessions in the Star Chamber and bitter rows in Cabinet. Somehow, it always ends in tears.

This year, apart from the prospect of a more difficult round than usual, added interest will be generated by Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet reshuffle, and the likelihood of a new man in the post of Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

Mr Peter Rees, the present incumbent, has, it must be admitted, been tipped for the sack more times than Tommy Docherty. This time it does appear that he will have to hang up his public spending axe.

What task does the new Chief Secretary, barring a Houdini-like escape by Mr Rees, face? The goal is the achievement of an overall public spending planning total of £139 billion for next year, 1986/87. This target was reaffirmed at the July Cabinet meeting on public spending.

Standing in the way of this target are the spending departments, who would like rather more. Treasury officials who do not calculate in such a vulgar way would, if pressed, say that the level of excess bids currently adds up to about £4 billion. This is slightly more than the £3.5 billion fiscal adjustment, or tax cut, that the Treasury has pencilled in for the next Budget.

There are four main items in the present total for excess bids. Higher inflation than the Treasury had predicted has had the effect of boosting the cost of programmes next year by about £1 billion. The bulk of this arises out of the 7 per cent uprating of pensions and related rises in other social security benefits from November, partly offset by a real cut in the value of child benefit a some savings associated with the Fowler social security review.

The second important item is local authority spending, on which the Treasury has conceded an extra £500 million. This amount, on current spending, is a relatively small concession compared with previous years. However, the Treasury believes that the Department of the Environment's new system for controlling town hall spending should prevent a further request for local authority cash at this stage.

Another £500 million arises out of higher unemployment than was assumed in the public spending plans, together with increased take-up of social security benefits. The public spending White Paper, published in January, assumed adult unemployment constant at three million until 1987/88.

The unemployment figures published on Friday showed adult unemployment in August at 3,182,200, well above the assumed total. For every 100,000 that unemployment is above three million, public spending can be expected to rise by £200 million a year.

The fourth big item is the state industries. Coal, in particular, is taking a long time to recover from the financial damage inflicted by the miners' strike, while there have also been permanent effects on rail traffic. The result is that state industries taken as a whole are unlikely to come near the relatively optimistic targets that the Treasury has set them.

The total external finance of the state industries is targeted to drop to just £178 million in 1986/87, from a January target of £1.3 billion for this year and well over £3 billion last. Next year's target now looks even more unrealistic and will have to be raised by up to £1 billion.

These four items - inflation, local authorities, unemployment and state industries - add up to almost £3 billion of the £4 billion of excess bids. And here lies the difficulty with this year's round, this £3 billion is a "hard" figure, as much as these things can ever be.

When other uncertainties such as the size of the eventual teachers' pay settlement are taken on board, it is surprising to discover that the Treasury is privately quite confident of holding the public spending line, admittedly after a difficult round, and sticking with the £139 billion target.

Part of the reason for this confidence on the part of the Treasury is the Chancellor's decision, taken at Budget-time at the end of the year-long coal strike, to add £2 billion to the reserve for 1985/86 and the two subsequent years.

Because of this, the Treasury has a substantial cushion, in the form of a £6 billion reserve for 1986/87, in this year's public spending discussions.

The second reason is that next year's asset sales are likely to be much bigger in total than in existing plans. The published target is for the so-called special sales of assets to raise just £2.2 billion in 1986/87.

That target was set before the launching of the programme to privatize British Gas, which could raise £2 billion on its own next year, as the first of what will probably be four such payments. The third and final payment on British Telecom shares will bring in another £1.2 billion, and now it looks as if British Airways too will be sold off next year.

Adding all these up, and applying the usual dose of Treasury caution, an uprating of the asset sales target to £3 billion to £3.5 billion has already taken place in the Treasury.

By halving the size of next year's reserve from £6 billion to a more usual £3 billion and allowing an extra £1 billion for asset sales, the new Chief Secretary could give himself a nice and easy introduction to the job.

We can be fairly sure that this will not happen. Treasury officials point to the experience of the miners' strike as underlining the need, certainly at the November autumn statement stage, to maintain a large reserve.

What is on offer at present is no more than a £1 billion reduction in the reserve for 1986/87 to £5 billion. The cut in the reserve and the increase in asset sales by a similar amount (they are defined as negative public spending), leaves £2 billion in overbids. This can be regarded as the real battleground for the next two months.

The task for the chief Secretary, aided by the Star Chamber of senior ministers and the final say of the Prime Minister, will be to whittle the present £4 billion of excess bids down to its hard core of £3 billion. Accompanying this will be the rather more difficult job of achieving another £1 billion of "cuts" to offset part of the unavoidable £3 billion rise.

The Treasury believes it has identified the areas to attack, although it is playing its cards close to its chest. Electricity and gas prices which, in the event were raised by 4.5 and 5.5 per cent respectively, after tough negotiations with Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, last year, actually fell in real terms, because of higher than expected inflation. This may be one area where the Treasury will attempt to claw back some of the excess this year.

Lopping £2 billion off a public spending total of £139 billion may seem to be a relatively easy task, even for a new man. But we can be sure that it will be a baptism of fire. Mr Joel Barnett, in his book *Inside the Treasury*, said that the Chief Secretary's job is one where you can forget about popularity and you frequently consider handing in your resignation. It is also one which eventually, "recognition of how little one could achieve," strikes home.

This year more than most, the Treasury and the Chief Secretary's reputation rests on achieving the £139 billion planning total, without conceding too much on the reserve. In January, the 1986/87 planning total was set at £136.7 billion. In March, it was raised to £139 billion.

A further increase in the current round, would not only remove some of the scope for tax reductions, but cost dearly in terms of credibility, as well.

David Smith
Economics Correspondent

Nissan UK

Nissan UK made an operating profit of £38,419,000 in the year to July 31, 1984, compared with £34,855,000 in the previous year. It made a profit before tax of £49,713,000, compared with £51,197,000 in 1982-83, and a profit after tax of £33,918,000, compared with £26,005,000 in 1982-83. These figures were confused by printing errors in Saturday's column.

By David Smith
Economics Correspondent

The rate of inflation will drop sharply next year, according to Britain's businessmen. The Confederation of British Industry expects it to fall to 3.5 per cent from the present 6.9 per cent by the middle of 1986.

The CBI's August survey shows fewer manufacturers planning price rises than at any time over the past five years, and that 11 out of 50 industries surveyed expect to cut prices over the next year.

Those findings receive some backing from the Institute of Directors' Business Opinion Survey, also published today. Of companies surveyed, only 14 per cent had received what was considered to be excessive wage demands, and of these less than half had granted them.

The majority of directors, 62 per cent, are not now concerned about the effects of inflation on their businesses.

Optimism on inflation prospects is also evident in two reports today from stockbroking



David Wigglesworth: severe competition in world markets.

firms. Hoare Govett expects the inflation rate to average less than 4 per cent next year, and 3.6 per cent in the second half. James Capel predicts a fall to 4 per cent by spring, although it says there are special factors which may not be sustained.

Despite the silver lining on inflation, the CBI, which has been pressing for lower interest rates, sees the overall economic

outlook as distinctly cloudier. Mr David Wigglesworth, chairman of the confederation's economic situation committee, said: "The restrictions in price expectations among manufacturers strengthens the conclusions of recent surveys that inflation will fall sharply. It reflects the severe competition in world markets. It is positive news in the battle against inflation and should remove any lingering fears the Government might have about a further cut in interest rates."

The CBI's economists now expect slower growth in the second half of this year and have revised their growth forecast for 1985 from 4 to 3.6 per cent. Next year, growth is forecast to slow to 2.5 per cent.

An abrupt slackening in the rise in manufacturing investment, from 11.5 per cent this year to 6.3 per cent next, is also predicted. The CBI thinks non-oil export growth will slow at the same time from nearly 7 to just over 5 per cent.

There had been a "jolt to confidence". Mr Wigglesworth said, because of high interest rates and the rise in the exchange rate. Export order books have deteriorated sharply, with a balance of 10 per cent of companies considering them below normal. In July, companies with below-normal export order books were matched by those with healthier order books than usual.

The dangers of a marked slowdown in growth to accompany the fall in inflation are also examined by James Capel, in his September *Economic Assessment*.

Unless wage claims moderate alongside the fall in inflation, growth could fall to less than 2 per cent next year and under 1 per cent in 1987, the assessment says.

Hoare Govett predicts that the world slowdown will hold growth in Britain to just over 2 per cent in the final three months of this year, but that next year there will be a modest revival to 3 per cent.

Nigeria may upset Opec balance with output rise

By Graham Searjeant

Gulf oil states fear that a rise in Nigerian oil production after last week's coup will put new stresses on the fragile consensus of Opec by undermining plans by Saudi Arabia, and warring Iran and Iraq to raise their oil revenues.

The new Nigerian government under Major-General Ibrahim Babangida has yet to spell out its oil policy. Mr Tam David-West, the oil minister in the ousted government of President Buhari, has not been arrested and said yesterday that he would be willing to serve again if he was asked.

Under Mr David-West, Nigeria's oil policies were criticized by some other Opec members for the proliferation of discounted counter-trade deals, some of which have come unstuck as the market price of oil fell. But it is thought that many of these deals were arranged directly under President Buhari's authority, over Mr David-West's head.

Oil analysts now expect the new Nigerian regime to engineer a sharp increase in oil output, which earns 90 per cent of export revenues, to deal more quickly with the country's economic problems - the ostensible reason for the coup.

They estimate that oil production fell from 1.7 million barrels per day in February to only 1 million bpd in August, but could rise to 1.8 million bpd by the end of the year. Under Opec agreements, Nigeria has a quota of 1.4 million bpd.

Venezuela has announced that it has boosted oil sales from 1.2 million bpd in July to 1.6 million bpd in August after making sharp cuts in the prices of its heavy crudes which are not covered by Opec agreements.

A rise in Nigerian output would make it impossible for Saudi Arabia to raise its output from an estimated 2.0-2.2 million bpd to nearer its 4.35 million bpd quota.

Saudi Arabia has until now voluntarily taken the strain of restraining Opec output to prop up price but is now running up a balance payments deficit estimated at more than \$1 billion per month as a result and has been forced to draw heavily on its estimated \$100 billion of financial reserves.

Iraq could also face problems in implementing its plan to boost output to feed its new 500,000 bpd pipeline to the Saudi Red Sea port of Yanbu. An Iranian official claimed yesterday that the country's oil exports from the Kharg island terminal had not been stopped by three recent Iraqi air raids.

New calculations from Wood, Mackenzie, the stockbrokers, suggest that the fall in the sterling price of oil from £24 to less than £20 per barrel will require an average 40 per cent increase in the minimum reserves needed to make different kinds of oil field commercial.

Reagan set to veto protectionist bills

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan, in a direct confrontation with Congress, is threatening to veto the scores of protectionist bills pending on Capitol Hill.

He said in his weekly radio address at the weekend that any protectionist legislation that did not meet the test of whether it advanced American prosperity must and would be opposed.

White House officials said afterwards that the remarks should be taken as a veto threat against the wave of protectionist bills expected to start reaching the Senate next month. The President insisted that protectionism was almost always self-destructive, doing more harm than good even to those it was supposed to be helping.

Congress is increasingly angry about the wave of cheap imports that labour leaders say costs thousands of American jobs every month. Mr Reagan last week refused to impose restrictions on cheap shoe imports.

The White House is concerned about the steady and serious decline of Republican support for his trade policies. Faced with strong constituency demands for action, many law makers are prepared for a direct legislative clash with the White

Buyout puts Hanson bid at risk

By Jeremy Warner

Hanson Trust's \$745 million (£535 million) takeover bid for SCM Corporation, the New York typewriters to chemical conglomerate, received a severe setback over the weekend when SCM announced it had organized a management buyout worth \$868 million (£623 million).

SCM and Merrill Lynch have entered into preliminary agreement that provides for the formation of a company by the SCM management and the investment banks. The company will offer \$70 a share in a leveraged buyout transaction sponsored by Merrill Lynch, easily topping the \$60 a share bid launched by Hanson two weeks ago.

SCM said last week when it formally rejected Hanson's bid that it had instructed Goldman Sachs, its financial adviser, to explore alternative transactions such as a white knight rival bidder or a leveraged buyout.

Mr Paul Elicker, chairman of SCM, said he was delighted to join Merrill Lynch in a transaction that will benefit the SCM shareholders and all the members of the SCM family.

Hanson said that was unable to comment.

IN BRIEF

Distillers dig in

Mr John Connell, chairman of Distillers, has cut short his holiday to be in London today because of mounting speculation that the Johnnie Walker Red Label to Gordon's gin group is about to receive a £1.5 billion takeover bid.

An unscheduled meeting with boardroom colleagues and advisers is being hurriedly arranged amid clear signs that Mr James Gulliver's Argyll Group is about to embark on what would be the biggest takeover battle yet seen in the City.

Mr Gulliver has so far refused to deny the rumours despite the fact that Argyll, a food retailing manufacturing group, is little more than half the size of Distillers in terms of market capitalization.

William Kay, page 19

Norwest Holst float fixed

The £60 million flotation of Norwest Holst, the construction group which lost its listing in 1980 after being taken over by two directors, Mr Raymond Slater and Mr John Lilley, is planned for this month when Lloyds Merchant Bank and the stockbroker Hoare Govett offer the entire share capital.

Mr Slater resigned as chairman in March and severed his links with the group. He and Mr Lilley were criticized by Department of Trade inspectors in 1982 for the way they gained control and for alleged breaches of the Takeover Code.

Interest up

Hong Kong (AP-DJ) - Hong Kong's leading banks raised their lending rate half a point to 7 per cent on Saturday, in the first increase since July 1984, when it was a record 17 per cent.

Ford losses

Fordwerke, West Germany's third largest car maker and a subsidiary of Ford Motor Company of the US which lost DM1298.1 million (£74 million) last year, expects its losses to continue this year and in 1986.

Chinese PR

One of the world's largest public relations agencies, the American Burson Marsteller International, is joining with a subsidiary of China's official Xinhua news agency to set up a public relations agency.

Maxwell Newton's US Notebook is on Page 20



BRITISH AEROSPACE

PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

Notice to holders of partly-paid shares in British Aerospace

Public Limited Company

* If you bought shares in the offer of shares in British Aerospace which took place in May 1985

or

* If you have acquired partly-paid shares in British Aerospace since then

you are reminded that the second and final instalment of 175p per share is due to be paid by 3.00 p.m. on 10th September 1985.

In order to allow sufficient time for cheques or bankers' drafts to be cleared by 3.00 p.m. on 10th September 1985 you should ensure that your cheque or bankers' draft arrives not later than 5th September 1985.

You should send your cheque or bankers' draft together with the letter of acceptance for your shares to the address shown in paragraph 1 on page 3 of your letter of acceptance.

All cheques and bankers' drafts should be made payable to "Lloyds Bank" and should be crossed "B&E Offer".

Please remember that if you fail to pay the final instalment you are liable to lose any entitlement to the shares and may receive no repayment of the first instalment.

Saxon lobby fights on

Saxon Oil's chief executive, Mr John Heaney, and members of Charterhouse Petroleum's senior management, continued their lobbying of institutional investors over the weekend in an attempt to win last-minute support for the proposed merger of the two companies which has another closing date tomorrow.

At last week's closing date acceptances had been received from shareholders representing 79.33 per cent of Charterhouse's capital and 36.45 per cent of Saxon's.

The institutions have been receptive to the arguments for the merger, but since they also have a £120.6 million bid for Saxon from Enterprise Oil to consider, many are reluctant to accept the merger terms immediately.

The Enterprise bid was launched after some Saxon shareholders had already given their acceptances of the merger with Charterhouse.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

(Friday's close and change on FT 100 Ord	1013.9 (-22.5)
FT All Share	846.26 (+11.22)
FT Govt Securities	83.54 (-0.16)
FT-SE 100	1341.1 (+27.6)
Bargains	24.037 (+2214)
Dataseam USM	105.56 (+1.16)
New York	
Dow Jones	1,334.01 (+15.69)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,713.15 (+21.74)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1656.10 (-13.88)
Amsterdam	220.5 (-3.2)
Sydney AO	945.9 (-0.7)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1472.8 (+57.8)
Bussel	
General	580.69 (+245.82)
Parle CAC	222.4 (+4)
Zurich	
SKA General	411.80 (+8.7)

GOLD

London fixing:	
an \$335.75 pm-\$333.25	
close \$333.25-\$333.75	(239.25-239.75)
New York:	
Comex \$334.45	

CURRENCIES

(Friday's close and change on week)	
London:	
\$: \$1.3922 (-0.0065)	
DM: 3.9129 (+0.0576)	
Sfr: 3.2150 (+0.0576)	
FFr: 11.9594 (+0.1840)	
Yen: 332.28 (+1.42)	
Index: 82.7 (+0.5)	
New York:	
\$: \$1.3885 (-0.016)	
DM: 2.8178 (+0.0680)	
Sfr: 137.5 (+1.8)	
ECU \$20.57108	
SDR \$20.78777	

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Associated Steel Distributors, Benford Concrete, Brook Street Bureau, KCA Drilling, IML Industrial Scotland Energy, Macfarlane Group, Save & Prosper Gold Funds.
Finals: F. Copson, New Darien Oil Trust, Raglan Property Trust, Sime Darby Berhad.
TOMORROW - Interims: James Beattie, Brammer, Exco International, Hyman, Kleinwort Benson Lonsdale, KLP Group, Lambert Howarth, London & Scottish

Marine Oil, Metal Closures, Provident Financial Group, Sharpe and Fisher, Systems Reliability, Wace Group, Wates City of London Properties.
Finals: Coloroll Group, Land Investors, Minerals Oils and Resources Shares Fund Income, Ricardo Consulting Engineer.
WEDNESDAY - Interims: Asitbury and Madeley, BICO, Bunzl, Cement Roadstone Holdings, Family Investment Trust, Guardian Royal Exchange, Hilldown Holdings, Keep Trust, Pacer Systems, P & O, Reabrook Holdings, Robinson Brothers, Ropner, Sun Alliance and London Insurance, Wilson (Connolly).
Finals: Associated British Engineering, Cope Allman, Pacific Sales Organisation, Sharpe and Fisher, Stewart Plastics.
THURSDAY - Interims: Cadbury Schweppes, Centraway Industries, William Collins, Cooke Group, Fergabrook Group, Instam, Moorgate Group, Pentos, Wadkin, Wayne Kerr.
Finals: Bracken Mines, Cantors, Kinross Mines.
FRIDAY - Interims: D. Crouch, Executec Clothes.
Finals: Framlington Group, Peerless, Second Alliance Trust.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Sept 13. Contango Day, Sept 16. Settlement Day, Sept 23.

* Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

THE TIMES

Portfolio

DAILY DIVIDEND

£2,000

Claims required for

+43 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Year's price
1	AB Elect	100.00
2	Unitech	100.00
3	Chloride	100.00
4	Thorp (FW)	100.00
5	SW	100.00
6	Auto Sec	100.00
7	Sound Diffusion	100.00
8	System Dangers	100.00
9	Western Selection	100.00
10	Amsted	100.00
11	Prognosis	100.00
12	Parkdale	100.00
13	Smith & Agency	100.00
14	Macdonald (A & J)	100.00
15	Stockley	100.00
16	Five Oaks	100.00
17	Be Land	100.00
18	Controvincal	100.00
19	DRAPERY AND STORES	100.00
20	Habitat Mothercare	100.00
21	Perimeter	100.00
22	Burton	100.00
23	Menzies (John)	100.00
24	Holles	100.00
25	Scars	100.00
26	Empire Stores	100.00
27	Lee Cooper	100.00
28	Smith (WH) A	100.00
29	Moss Bros	100.00
30	BREWSTER	100.00
31	Wolverhampton & D	100.00
32	Yarn	100.00
33	Young's	100.00
34	Investment Deal	100.00
35	Bel (Arthur)	100.00
36	Scot & New	100.00
37	Harrods & Harrods	100.00
38	Boddingtons	100.00
39	Devenish (JA)	100.00
40	Clark (Matthew)	100.00

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock out-
standing

Price
Share

Ch'ge
on
Friday

Int
Yield

Gross
Yield

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

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Capitalization	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
1000000	AB Elect	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Unitech	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Chloride	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Thorp (FW)	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	SW	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Auto Sec	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Sound Diffusion	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	System Dangers	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Western Selection	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Amsted	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Prognosis	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Parkdale	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Smith & Agency	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Macdonald (A & J)	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Stockley	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Five Oaks	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Be Land	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Controvincal	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	DRAPERY AND STORES	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Habitat Mothercare	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Perimeter	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Burton	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Menzies (John)	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Holles	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Scars	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Empire Stores	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Lee Cooper	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Smith (WH) A	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Moss Bros	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	BREWSTER	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Wolverhampton & D	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Yarn	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Young's	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Investment Deal	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Bel (Arthur)	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Scot & New	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Harrods & Harrods	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Boddingtons	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Devenish (JA)	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Clark (Matthew)	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

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1000000	Thorp (FW)	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	SW	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Auto Sec	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Sound Diffusion	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
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1000000	Western Selection	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Amsted	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
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1000000	Stockley	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Five Oaks	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Be Land	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Controvincal	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	DRAPERY AND STORES	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Habitat Mothercare	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Perimeter	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
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1000000	Wolverhampton & D	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
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1000000	Boddingtons	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Devenish (JA)	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000000	Clark (Matthew)	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

1,560,000	Helical Steel	142		23	10	10
1,560,000	Harwood Smart	142		23	10	10
35.3m	Haywood Metals	142		23	10	10
1,560,000	Haywood Metals	142		23	10	10
16.4m	Haywood Metals	142		23	10	10
1,560,000	Haywood Metals	142		23	10	10
8,616,000	Jarvis (A & S)	289		107	15	10
1,560,000	Jarvis (A & S)	289		107	15	10
75.5m	John (A & S)	289		107	15	10
75.5m	John (A & S)	289		107	15	10
24.1m	Lawrence (Water)	70		4.8	8	10
24.1m	Lawrence (Water)	70		4.8	8	10
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IF TIMES
Portfolio
DIVIDEND
required for
40254-532

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER FOR SALE AND THE STOCKS LISTED BELOW ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE DIRECT FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND. OFFICIAL LISTING OF THE STOCKS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE ARE EXPECTED TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER 1985.

ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announces that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 30th August 1985, and has issued to the Bank, additional amounts as indicated of each of the Stocks listed below:

£100 million 3 per cent TREASURY STOCK, 1989
£150 million 3 per cent TREASURY STOCK, 1990

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market closing price of the relevant Stock on 30th August 1985 as certified by the Government Broker.

In each case, the amount issued on 30th August 1985 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects *pari passu* with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions of its prospectus (save as to the particular details which related solely to the initial sale of the Stock), and subject also to the provisions contained in the final prospectus of this notice, the current provisions for Capital Gains Tax are described below. Copies of the prospectuses for the Stocks listed above, dated 4th April 1985 and 14th June 1985 respectively, may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for each further tranche of stock to be admitted to the Official List. The Stocks are repayable at par, and interest is payable half-yearly, on the dates shown below:

Stock	Repayment Date	Interest Payment Date
3 per cent Treasury Stock, 1989	15th May 1989	15th November
3 per cent Treasury Stock, 1990	15th May 1990	15th November

The further tranches of 3 per cent Treasury Stock, 1989 and 3 per cent Treasury Stock, 1990 will rank for the interest payments of £1.7918 per cent and £1.1590 per cent due on 15th November 1985 and 8th November 1985 respectively on the existing Stocks.

Each of the Stocks referred to in this notice will be specified under paragraph 4 of Schedule 2 to the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979 as a gilt-edged security (under current legislation exempt from tax on capital gains on disposal made on or after 2nd July 1986, irrespective of the period for which the Stock is held).

Government statement
Attention is drawn to the statement issued by Her Majesty's Treasury on 29th May 1985 which explained that, in the interest of the orderly conduct of fiscal policy, neither Her Majesty's Government nor the Bank of England or their respective servants or agents undertake to disclose any changes decided on but not yet announced, even where they may specifically affect the terms on which, or the conditions under which, these further tranches of stock are issued or sold by or on behalf of the Government or the Bank; that no responsibility can therefore be accepted for any omission to make such disclosure; and that such omission shall neither render any transaction liable to be set aside nor give rise to any claim for compensation.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
30th August 1985

Bell takeover battle gives market a taste for whisky

By William Kay
City Editor

Now that Guinness has Arthur Bell & Sons safely tucked up in its vaults, the stock market has been looking for the next whisky company to come under the auctioneer's hammer. But investors should tread carefully: for the moment, there is considerably more froth than fact to go on.

There is a great deal of mystique about whisky shares. It is partly to do with the magic properties of the product, mixed judiciously with the mythology of the so-called Scottish ring fence. It seemed as if some sort of spell had been cast on the whisky sector, and that Guinness was being unusually daring in mounting such an assault on the holy grail.

In the event, Bell succumbed to the repeated sound of Raymond Miquel, its chairman, shooting himself in the foot. Although few bid defences could be so inept, and the other whisky companies will have absorbed some important lessons, investors have got it into their heads that open season has been declared on the sector.

The immediate focal point has been Distillers (DCL), which with a market capitalization of £1.1 billion easily dwarfs the rest of the sector. The fuel for the rumours is that there has been a heavy turnover in the shares recently, of a size which suggests that serious positions are being taken up.

General Electric Company holds a modest stake in Distillers, and has inevitably been tipped as a potential bidder, or failing that, the leader of a consortium. The stake dates from last year, when GEC was in a mood to offer its management talents to those it deemed in need. Distillers' board has decided it can live without the benefit of Lord Weinstock's wisdom.

The consortium theory may fit in with the thinking behind the newly-formed GEC Finance, which was set up to help to deploy the group's £1.6 billion cash mountain. GEC was part of the consortium which bid £300 million for Woolworth in 1982. But there is a wide gulf between inclination and intent, and GEC has maintained its standard "no comment" on the possibility.

Mr James Gulliver, the impish chairman of Argyle Group, kept the pot boiling by



James Gulliver: kept the pot boiling



John Connell: vultures are gathering

contriving to say nothing while saying enough to encourage those who wanted to believe that his company had bought a ticket to the party. Argyle already has a substantial spirits operation, both here and in the United States.

The trouble is that no one wants whisky stocks now. There is so much of stuff maturing in barrels up and down Speyside that the stills could shut down for the next two years without the consumer noticing.

Distillers has been on the predators' hit list for several years, thanks to the company's inability to adapt to a rapidly changing alcohol market. Its spirits portfolio is second to none, with Gordon's gin, Johnnie Walker, Haig, White Horse and Vat 69 whisky, as well as Hine cognac and Pimm's. But it has been slow to get into wine, the fastest-growing segment of the market.

Hopes were pinned on Mr John Connell, the present chairman, that he might lead the group down new and more exciting paths. But patience is running out, and the vultures are circling what they see as a carcass whose parts should be worth considerably more than the whole.

At the present DCL share price of 350p the p/e ratio is less than 10, and the yield is 6.1 per cent covered 2.4 times. If Guinness' winning bid for Bell is translated to DCL, the equivalent earnings multiple of

16 would take Distillers out at 560p.

If there are potential bidders strapping on their armour for a tilt at DCL, they must be emboldened by the group's vulnerability in the coming months. Closures of bottling plants and distilleries have been proceeding apace, but this is likely to be more than offset by the dollar's weakness.

While there will be some relief from a lower tax charge, DCL is going to be hard put to raise a defence against a determined predator pointing to an earnings record which has been flat throughout the 1980s.

But do not forget the froth factor. If the bid rumours should die, DCL shares will drop like a stone, for their only prop is the dividend yield. Those who took my advice to buy in April near the group's low of 270p should consider cashing in at least part of their profits.

The same goes for Invergordon Distillers (Holdings), which have been buoyed up on hopes that the controlling shareholder, Hawker Siddeley, may be ready to sell what appears to be an increasingly eccentric investment.

Highland has been making progress during the summer, but it has been conspicuously excluded from the latest speculative run. That has much to do with its fully-valued share price, standing on a p/e ratio of 19.8 at 81p. By the same token, the shares are no more than a hold at this level.

Doubts over control of Hong Kong group

The future of Sun Hong Kai, the Hong Kong financial group, is in doubt after the death of Mr Fung King Hey, who founded it, lost control and then regained it this year.

Mr Fung's majority shareholding may pass to one of his sons who is in business here, but it is thought that Merrill Lynch International may want to expand its interest in the company.

Merrill Lynch and the French financial company, Paribas, took over Sun Hong Kai two years ago, but in March Mr Fung regained control by buying out Paribas.

Sun Hong Kai has shown a wide range of interests, particularly in proposed joint ventures with financial operations in China. The company may help to build a large foreign trade centre in the central China province of Hubei, and has entered the lists for a seaside resort in Guangdong province, adjacent to Hong Kong.

The company's profit after tax was put at more than HK\$14 million (£1.3 million) in 1984, down from HK\$23 million in the previous year.

In May Sun Hong Kai sold its banking arm to the Arab Banking Corporation of Bahrain for HK\$350 million, and a complex "incestuous" transaction was carried out to merge financial control with Merrill Lynch.

Despite participation in a large new hotel and an office tower block in China, the group is aiming mainly at developing financial activities in Hong Kong, such as floating rate notes, commercial papers and trading of money market instruments.

It has disposed of its interest in the local commercial television station, TVB, but has given support to two non-executive directors through highly favourable financing deals with Henderson Land Development.

Hutchinson Whampoa expects to begin work on a HK\$2.2 billion (£180 million) expansion of the Kwai Chung container terminal in Hong Kong next July, Hutchinson's chairman Mr Li Ka-shing said.

Quiet company that makes a success of collecting shells

By Derek Pain

USM dealings are due to start today in the shares of Jack L. Israel, which imports and distributes canned fruits and vegetables. The opening price is expected to be about 25p. The shares were placed last week at 20p each by Jacobson Townsley & Co, the broker.

Lining up quietly successful USM debuts has become the hallmark of a rather self-effacing company which is believed to have achieved a lucrative living out of "City shells". Israel is the 16th - and largest - USM issue undertaken by Cleves Investments which is run by Mr Lee Len, a former unit trust fund manager.

Although Cleves, by any standard, is an active USM issuing house, it deliberately adopts a low profile and its name does not feature prominently in the published details of an issue. Indeed it is not mentioned in the press release relating to the Israel flotation.

But even if it is little known, Cleves has become a considerable force in the USM. It has achieved its quiet eminence by offering active life after near death to old and often forgotten plantation companies which were once a symbol of the British Empire.

There are scores of once prosperous plantation companies in various stages of decay. Some are involved in seemingly interminable liquidations. Others drift on, with a few investments and a few shillings in the bank, because the cost of winding them up would prove prohibitive in relation to their resources. Yet others linger hoping that one day their compensation claim for nationalized assets may be met.

These twilight companies have two things in common. They have lost their plantations - through nationalization or the rampant strength of the jungle - and have little justification for their continuing existence.

But such shell companies are meat and drink to Mr Lee and his team. The Cleves method is to acquire control of some long forgotten planter - tea, rubber, it does not matter - and then clean up the company. It is essential, for example, to make sure there are no hidden claims buried in the books. The old plantation company is tidied up and then merged with a business seeking a USM presence.

Such a flotation exercise is cheaper than the conventional offer for sale or placing. Indeed with its plantation shareholders (often running into several hundreds) the merged company has public company status even before it arrives on the USM. There is no need for extensive disclosures.

The Israel flotation, which is raising £1 million for the company and £2 million for the directors and their families and prices the group at £13 million, cost about £125,000.

Israel, forecasting profits of £1.5 million for its current year, was reversed into Gibson Estates, a tea business which had not traded since its assets were nationalized by the Sri Lankan authorities 10 years ago.

Three Cleves USM stocks which have moved to full listing underline the shell approach. Aldcom International, the design specialist, came to market courtesy of United Rubber and Coffee Plantations (1923); FKI Electricals, makers of parking meters, came via Woodens Securities; and London and Continental advertising was reversed into the Associated Tea Estates of Ceylon.

The Cleves shell approach has produced a string of successes. Indeed the boast is that not one of its companies is below its issue price and many have made remarkable progress.

Of course, finding the right shell requires experience and skill. One reverse takeover, not a Cleves exercise, presented problems long after the merged company was on the market because unsuspected liabilities suddenly appeared in connection with the former plantations.

Cleves, where Mr Reggie Burr, one of the three men who created the Vehicle & General Insurance group which crashed in 1971, is a consultant, has other USM shell flotations in the pipeline. There is even the possibility that Cleves itself will move to the USM, although whether it will align upon a shell or come via a more traditional route is one of the undecided factors.

The Cleves method of bringing a company to the USM can, of course, be an unexpected boost for investors with cash tied up in plantation companies.

If their company meets the Cleves requirements, then their shares, which most must have regarded as dead investments, suddenly achieve a new lease of life. Their original investment is heavily diluted under the merger deal with the aspiring USM company. But at least they end up with a much reduced slice of a realistic investment rather than hanging on to a hunk of near worthlessness from a bygone age.

Footwear imports lose ground

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Footwear imports, which have increased sharply over the past year, are starting to slacken. Their share of the British market is now estimated to be just below 60 per cent.

In April imports dropped nearly 9 per cent in volume on an annual comparison and by almost 8 per cent in May. The British Footwear Manufacturers Federation said.

At the same time, supplies to the British market declined, being nearly 6 per cent down in May. That month British makers' volume deliveries were down only 1.1 per cent but orders were down 4.5 per cent on a volume basis. Retail sales of footwear in May were, however, well ahead of last year.

Exports remain a bright spot for British makers, showing a 6 per cent rise in volume from January to April although May saw a fractional decline of 0.2 per cent.

The latest 12-month analysis to May shows exports up 4 per cent in volume compared with an import rise of 7.9 per cent. The value of British exports in May showed a sharp increase of 16 per cent.

Another encouraging development for the British manufacturers is that raw hide prices, which had increased nearly 15 per cent over 12 months, started to show signs of falling in June when costs fell by more than 3 per cent.

Employment in British footwear making is still falling gradually, with 47,500 now in the industry. There was an increase in overtime working during May.

OTTOMAN BANK

(Incorporated in Turkey with Limited Liability)

Recouping of Bearer Share Certificates

Ottoman Bank hereby give notice that recouping will be accomplished on and after 1 October 1985 by the issue of replacement Share Certificates with Coupons 113-147 and Talon attached.

Exchange Forms are now available from:

Barclays Bank PLC
Securities Services Department
54 Lombard Street
London EC3P 3AH

Shareholders are, therefore, requested to surrender their existing Share Certificates, accompanied by a completed Exchange Form, to Barclays Bank at the above address between the hours of 10.00-14.00 Monday to Friday.

Date: 2 September 1985.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	11 1/2%
Adam & Company	11 1/2%
Barclays	11 1/2%
BCCL	11 1/2%
Citibank Savings	11 1/2%
Consolidated Creds	11 1/2%
Co-operative Bank	11 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co	11 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	11 1/2%
Midland Bank	11 1/2%
Net Westminster	11 1/2%
TSB	11 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	11 1/2%
Citibank NA	11 1/2%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

CITICORP

and subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(in Millions of Dollars)

ASSETS	June 30 1985
Cash and Due from Banks	\$4,277
Deposits at Interest with Banks	12,463
Investment Securities	6,808
Trading Account Assets	5,216
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Reverse Agreements	6,419
Loans and Lease Financing, Net	
Commercial Loans (Less allowance for possible losses on loans of \$882 and \$547, in 1985 and 1984, respectively)	\$57,472
Consumer Loans (Less allowance for credit losses of \$377 and \$298, in 1985 and 1984, respectively)	46,752
Lease Financing (Less allowance for possible losses of \$5 and \$5, in 1985 and 1984, respectively)	2,402
Total Loans and Lease Financing, Net	\$106,626
Customer Acceptance Liability	7,943
Premises and Equipment, Net	2,280
Interest and Fees Receivable	2,384
Other Assets	5,164
Total	\$159,580
LIABILITIES	
Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits in Domestic Offices	\$8,549
Interest-Bearing Deposits in Domestic Offices	36,820
Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits in Overseas Offices	2,942
Interest-Bearing Deposits in Overseas Offices	46,771
Total Deposits	\$95,082
Purchased Funds and Other Borrowings	23,810
Acceptances Outstanding	8,052
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	3,402
Other Liabilities	4,817
Long-Term Debt	13,884
Convertible Notes	11
Subordinated Capital Notes	1,649
Redeemable Preferred Stock	40
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Preferred Stock (Without Par Value)	\$840
Common Stock (\$4.00 per share)	564
Surplus	1,014
Retained Earnings	4,986
Common Stock in Treasury, at Cost	(371)
Total Stockholders' Equity	\$7,033
Total	\$159,580

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chge	Gross Div	Yld	P/E
		1st	on	div	on	
		Friday	week	div	week	
7,910,000	A&M Tele	18	0	0.32	3.2	10.1
5,680,000	ATA Selection	81	0	2.18	8.8	18.8
2,200,000	Bank of America	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
4,220,000	Bankers Trust	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of Boston	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of Montreal	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of New York	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the South	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the West	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the East	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the Middle	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the North	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the South	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the West	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the East	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the Middle	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the North	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the South	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the West	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
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1,200,000	Bank of the Middle	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the North	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the South	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the West	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
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1,200,000	Bank of the Middle	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the North	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
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1,200,000	Bank of the Middle	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the North	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the South	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the West	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the East	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the Middle	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
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1,200,000	Bank of the South	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the West	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
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1,200,000	Bank of the North	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the South	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
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1,200,000	Bank of the South	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the West	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the East	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the Middle	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the North	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
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1,200,000	Bank of the South	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the West	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the East	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the Middle	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the North	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the South	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the West	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
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1,200,000	Bank of the Middle	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the North	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
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1,200,000	Bank of the Middle	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the North	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the South	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the West	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
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1,200,000	Bank of the Middle	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the North	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
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1,200,000	Bank of the West	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the East	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the Middle	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the North	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
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1,200,000	Bank of the South	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
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1,200,000	Bank of the Middle	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
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1,200,000	Bank of the South	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the West	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the East	10	0	0.10	1.0	10.0
1,200,000	Bank of the Middle	10	0	0.10		

Bonds highlight state of near paralysis

The financial markets are in a state of near paralysis. The bond markets cannot break out of the 75-to-78 range in the price of the September 1-bond contract.

The commodities futures markets as a whole cannot break out of their 1982 low of 220 as measured by the Commodity Research Bureau's long-standing index.

The stock market has been muddling around 1,300 on the Dow Jones industrial average for weeks, going nowhere.

The CRB index of interest rate futures, which rose from 95 to 97.5 between March and June has now spent two months incapable of falling below 96.75 or rising above 97.5.

This stagnation in the fundamental guideline of the financial markets - the bond futures - has frozen movement throughout the whole system.

The bond markets are incapable of forming a judgement about the direction and the rate of change of the US economy. While most of the economic evidence coming forward indicates continuing negligible

US NOTEBOOK

economic growth, along the lines of the 12 months to June (average 2 per cent real growth rate), the Administration and the Federal Reserve are pushing very hard the notion that real GNP will grow at 4 to 5 per cent in the second half of this year.

If the bond market truly believed those forecasts, it would fall over in a heap; bond future prices would collapse; Nevertheless, while the bond markets cannot stomach a good collapse of prices, nor can they gather enough enthusiasm about weakness in the economy to bring about a further rally, sufficient to break through the restricted trading range that has characterized bond prices since early June.

There are considerable fears that prevent this degree of determined action:

(1) Money M1 has been growing at an unprecedented rate - 14 per cent a year since early June.

(2) Against this the Federal Reserve has been maintaining

the crucial federal funds rate at the 7 1/2 per cent range, far too high for the bond market's liking and indicative of a restrictive Fed policy that seems to run counter to the M1 splurge.

(3) The news about the economy is not sufficiently and unequivocally bad.

(4) More and more bank collapses are reported - thus giving seeming confirmation to many of the "doomsday" forecasts that the bond market loves. However, the Federal Reserve and the Administration continue to find billions to "bail out" these delinquents.

Anxious expectation and feverish deliberation combine to paralyse the markets as they wait for the third quarter "flash" GNP result, due on September 23. But alas, a recent study by Mr. Stephen Roach, senior economist at Morgan Stanley, has revealed the "flash" figure is almost always seriously inaccurate. Is there now way to lead a quiet and profitable life in the bond market?

Maxwell Newton

German chemical boom continues

Frankfurt (Reuters) - West German chemical companies are enjoying a continued boom, with strong first half results and good full-year earnings and higher dividends expected.

There is a good chance all three big companies will raise their dividend again this year, one analyst said.

The top three companies - Hoechst, Bayer and BASF - are evolving new strategies to meet structural challenges according to the analyst.

Hoechst had group pretax first half profits of DM1.65 billion (£410 million) 11.5 per cent up; Bayer posted a 16 per cent rise to DM1.73 billion, and BASF first half profits soared 37.6 per cent to DM1.72 billion.

Bayer expected 1985 world group turnover to rise to just under DM50 billion from DM43.03 billion, with second half results expected as good as the first half.

BASF has said the year's earnings could outstrip 1984 net group profit of DM895.4 million.

Hoechst expected second half business to remain satisfactory but gave no profit or turnover estimates. In May, it expected this year's results to match 1984's record group earnings of DM1.35 billion.

Despite the good first half, second quarter results have raised questions. Hoechst, second biggest firm after Bayer, is having problems with its US business, highlighting a shift from mass production to specialized fields, analysts said.

BASF, the strongest group in the chemical sector, may be a model for change.

BASF's pretax profits in the quarter rose 60 per cent while Hoechst's fell 2.4 per cent. Hoechst's US mass produced chemicals suffered from the sluggish American economy, while BASF had begun a successful specialization programme there.

"There are now important strategy differences between the big firms," Herr Volker Kalisch, spokesman for the Chemical Industry Association said.

All three companies rationalized and restructured their loss making plastic sectors in the early 1980s, laying the ground for a powerful revival that began in 1983.

The strong dollar sharply raised competition in the United States for Hoechst and its rivals. But Herr Kalisch said the effect of a now falling dollar on chemical companies had been overplayed.

NCB denies holding up inquiry

By Ian Griffiths

The Coal Board has denied that publication of the findings of an independent investigation of its accounting practices has been delayed.

Four leading accountants were appointed by the board last December to examine its accounting techniques after criticisms by five leading accountancy academics.

The academics were critical of some of the board's internal accounting procedures, in particular the financial statement issued by the board to monitor pit performance, which they argued did not provide a sensible basis for pit closure decisions.

The board disputed many of the allegations, made during the height of the miners' strike. That was more than eight months ago. A report from the investigators had been expected in the summer but the board now says that it is unlikely to be published before the autumn.

Some observers believe that one reason for the length of the investigation is that the allegations about the board's accounting practices had more substance than the board believed.

TEMPUS

Gilts: stop-go signals from Bank on interest rates

Topology is a primitive form of geometry which involves the study of things that do not change. Some claim that the gilt market is a living, breathing topological structure, traders and all.

The tap system is one way into understanding the topological version of the market. Taps can assume a variety of identities. They can be issued to lead the market on, to hold it back or, frequently, to lead it up the garden path. The loose nature of the market structure lends itself to a plurality of potential interpretations.

Hence, when the Bank of England embarks on a definite course of action, it will tend to use more than usual emphasis to ram the message home, knowing well that traders are prone to misunderstand what is going on.

The line at the start of the week was clear. The accommodative approach to the market, and in particular to the houses, was poised to take a back seat in favour of a tighter approach. Sale and repurchase agreements were out, and expensive rates were much in vogue. Hence, by extension, rates were not poised to fall. Should traders wish to hold short-dated gilts, and sacrifice a point and a half of yield in the hope of a subsequent and indeterminate resumption of easier credit policies, then that was entirely their affair. The Bank's attitude was definitely neo-Augustinian.

"Oh, let us have rate cuts, but not yet." But on Wednesday, the Bank arranged a sale and repurchase agreement with the houses. This, in theory, abjured all the tough talk of the last few trading sessions. Was it then a signal that the Bank had backed away from its previous policies? Did it mean, by the switchgear built in the market mind, that rates were poised to fall?

Signals from Threadneedle Street suggested that the opposite was true. It is understood that the Bank was prepared just about to concede - if pressed - that an event had taken place. But it managed, by an extraordinary application of the topological principle, to imply that the opposite significance should be attached to its money market manoeuvres.

The conditions of the "repo" were unattractive, and so was its term. The houses were still offered late assistance. More to

the point, the Bank returned to its tough line on the following day, and even upped the ante a fraction by leaving a particle of the shortage in the market. This helped to drive short-term rates up to 14 per cent.

Traders were puzzled as to why the Bank had deviated from its line on Wednesday. Most reached the conclusion that the Bank softened because the clearing banks were simultaneously threatening to put base rates up. The Bank also renewed its system of accommodative arrangements, with the clearing banks last week. It has a difficult path to tread. If the equilibrium of expectations is disturbed, rates are as likely to go shooting ahead, as to fall, it seems.

It is easy to justify, on a structural level, just why the Bank should want to keep rates high. Arguably, it can see a way of using high rates, along with other policy instruments, to trim, if not demolish, the hill mountain. Hitting the houses curbs the marginal rise in bank lending through Issue Department purchases, while higher rates may tend to rein back the household sector's demand for credit.

These tactics tie in with the authorities' other manoeuvre to switch the flow of funds within the economy. On July 26 the Government announced an alteration in the terms on which local authorities could borrow from the Public Works Loan Board. The net effect - a saving of perhaps 1/4 per cent - may apparently have been instrumental in recently encouraging local authorities to switch their borrowing away from the banking system, replacing it directly with central government borrowing. Funds are added to the money markets as the central government borrowing requirement is increased. But the overall PSBR remains unchanged.

Bulls of this manoeuvre exist over its success so far. They point to the £2 billion rundown in total assistance by the authorities to the money markets in banking August. They also see bearish estimates of EM3 growth in banking August of 2 per cent plus as heavily exaggerated. On this line of argument, the need for the Bank to rein in its tightened approach to the market is less pressing. Rates might well fall this week.

An additional strand in the argument relates to the

impending Cabinet reshuffle. Some maintain that the authorities have carefully held back any cuts until all the details of the reshuffle are known. Speculation that the revamped Cabinet will be announced sooner rather than later may in turn accelerate a move towards cheaper money, as a kind of Godsend for the fresh team. And, in any case, the bulls exclaim, this is party conference time: rates always fall at party conference time.

In another sense, a shift to rate cuts and away from exchange rate targeting would look to be the logical outcome to the bewildering series of policy shifts so far this year. After the sterling crisis, money supply growth was to be well within target. The overfunding which this required then provoked a shift away from broad money targeting in the spring, and concentration on M0. This caused little alarm in the eyes, and so the authorities moved to exchange rate targeting, a policy stance which is inherently unstable given the changing imperative of world capital flows. A new policy based on rate cuts and motivated by good news on inflation looks to be the way forward during the autumn.

But the market should be aware that the pace of developments both abroad and in the public may just oblige the Chancellor and his team to temporize on the rate at which money costs can come down. Major spending departments have been astonished this summer at the easy way in which the Treasury has nodded through claims which were well padded out in advance. The small print of the public sector contribution to monetary growth will be worth studying in detail.

Debt problems in Brazil, coups in Nigeria and the apparent collapse of South Africa, with its loaded potential for damaging the British current account, is causing international monetary officials to talk yet again of tremors running through the world monetary system. Meanwhile, US broad money is shooting ahead and is well outside the target range. Perhaps the case for curbing cashed up policies will be made successfully in world banking parlours.

Perhaps, too, the Bank of England will hang on successfully to its softly, softly approach to rate cuts.

WORLD STUDENT GAMES

McGeorge triumphs in 1,500 metres

Kobe, Japan (Agencies) - Chris McGeorge won Britain's first gold medal in the 1,500 metres at the World Student Games here on Saturday. McGeorge overcame a strong international field, setting the better of Adam Dixon of the United States, in a sprint finish.

The Loughborough University student, aged 23, who had concentrated on the 800 metres until last year, took up the pace from the start, running in tandem with Dixon. On the last lap the two men began pulling away. The little Briton rounded the final bend shoulder-to-shoulder with Dixon, moving through to victory in the last 10 metres to win by a stride - in 3min 46.22sec.

The Russians who dominated the track and field events at the official when they made a symbolic gesture of friendship by crossing the finishing line together in yesterday's 20-kilometre walk. Victor Mosvovik and Andrey Perlov clasped each

other by the waist as they finished the race in 1hr 25min 52sec.

Two hours of debate followed as officials tried to decide which of the Russians should be awarded the gold medal. Eventually, without explanation, they pronounced Mosvovik the winner.

There were problems of a more serious nature for officials in the swimming events. The United States was stripped of two gold medals when it was discovered that one of their competitors was under age.

The US team chief, Theo Heap, admitted that Paige Zemma swam illegally in the winning teams in both the 400 metres and 800 metres freestyle events. Last week, under Games' rules, competitors had to reach the minimum age of 17 by January 1 this year. Zemma was 17 on February 15.

Results, page 22

RUGBY UNION

Drinks ban imposed by RFU

Bottles and cans of beer will be banned from Twickenham this season, but the traditional pre-match rugby international festivities in the main car park will be allowed to continue.

The Rugby Football Union have decided to strictly enforce their no-drinks rule which is aimed at heading off the type of restrictions imposed on football. Although the Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol) Act 1985 does not apply to rugby football matches, it will operate in Scotland. Therefore it will be an offence for supporters from Wales or England to carry alcohol to a Murrayfield match.

Mr Dennis Morgan, administrative secretary at the RFU, said: "Because of the present climate of opinion we will strongly apply the rules concerning bottles and cans at Twickenham. But it will not affect the car parks. We have issued a warning note about this to all member clubs. We are conscious that rugby will be observed this season."

Final defeat

Bloemfontein (AP) - The Welsh Croaghys rugby team lost the final match of their South African tour on Saturday, going down 40-17 to a strong Orange Free State side after being level at 10-10 at the interval. The British Lions prop Graham Price and Alan Donovan both left the pitch with injuries.

More rugby, page 22

BOXING

Ban on 39 boxers after drugs tests

New York (AFP) - Hector Camacho, of Puerto Rico, the World Boxing Council lightweight champion, is one of 39 boxers barred from the ring for 90 days by the New Jersey State Boxing Commission after failing drug tests.

The commission said the boxers had been shown to have traces of drugs in their urine in routine tests taken before and after bouts to check for drugs like marijuana, cocaine and heroin.

Following the New Jersey announcement, the state commissions of New York and Nevada have indicated that they ban the boxers from competing in their respective jurisdictions. That means that the major American venues of Atlantic City (New Jersey), Madison Square Garden (New York), Las Vegas and Reno (both in Nevada), are off-limits to the listed boxers.

The report did not reveal what drugs Camacho had been using. According to the test, he stated that he had been given the name of his bout with Louis Burke in January this year. The ban will not affect Camacho, who does not have a fight scheduled for the next three months.

The only other boxer of note named in the report is cruiserweight Stanley Moss, who was to box for the WBC title against Alonzo Ratcliff on September 21.

SPEEDWAY



Gundersen retained his world title after run-off

The day of the Danes

Erik Gundersen, of Denmark, retained the world championship after a run-off between three riders in the Sunbrite final at Odal, Bradford, on Saturday. Another Dane, Hans Nielsen, of Odal, was runner-up for the second year running and an American, Sam Ermolenko, finished a surprising third.

Gundersen, a Cradley rider, looked in danger of surrendering his title when he could only finish third in his first race, but he recovered to win his other races in fine style to earn a place in the run-off with 13 points. Nielsen set the early pace by winning his first three races, but his form suffered after he had crashed. England's only representative in the final, Kevin Tatum, aged 21, of Coventry, won his first race, but then faded.

RESULTS: 1. E. Gundersen (Den), 13pts; 2. H. Nielsen (Nor), 12pts; 3. S. Ermolenko (USA), 10pts; 4. K. Tatum (Eng), 8pts; 5. M. Jones (Wales), 7pts; 6. J. Cook (USA), 6pts; 7. K. Nielsen (Den), 5pts; 8. J. Pedersen (Den), 4pts; 9. L. King (USA), 3pts; 10. A. Adams (USA), 2pts; 11. A. Castagna (ITA), 1pt; 12. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 13. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 14. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 15. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 16. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 17. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 18. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 19. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 20. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 21. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 22. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 23. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 24. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 25. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 26. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 27. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 28. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 29. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 30. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 31. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 32. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 33. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 34. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 35. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 36. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 37. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 38. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 39. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 40. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 41. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 42. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 43. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 44. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 45. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 46. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 47. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 48. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 49. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 50. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 51. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 52. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 53. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 54. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 55. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 56. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 57. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 58. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 59. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 60. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 61. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 62. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 63. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 64. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 65. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 66. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 67. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 68. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 69. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 70. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 71. A. Castagna (ITA), 0pts; 72. A. Adams (USA), 0pts; 73. A. 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England are starting to look a well-knit side, as a sequel of their successful tour of India and a winning campaign

The World Boxing Association's junior welterweight title bout between the holder, Ubaldo Sosa, of Argentina, and the European champion, Patrizio Oliva, of Italy, will take place in Montic Curio, on November 23. The bout was to be held in South Africa, but had to be	G/S Clinton lost it Excess (w, t, b-1)	25 2
	Totals (no votes, 21.4 overs)	107
A J Stewart, T E Jesty, M A Lynch, D J Thomas, K J Roberts, R J Donaghy, A H Gray, P I Poole and G B Pease did not bat.		
Umpires: C W Smith, J L Stanger. 2-0-16-8 Cronin 5-0-42-11 Holman 2-0-16-8 Price 5-0-39-0		

Cultured son

OTHER JOHN PLAY

SURREY	
A R Butcher not out.	81
D S Clinton not out	25
Extras (w 1, n-b 1)	2
Total (no wickets, 21.4 overs)	107
A J Stewart, T Heesley, M A Lynch, D J Thomas, K C Richards, R J Daugherty, A H Gray, P F Poole and D S Poole did not bat.	
Bowling: Stewart, 4-1-6-0; McFarlane, 5-0-12-0; Clinton, 8-0-42-0; Heesley, 2-0-16-2. Prices 54-0-30-0.	

A disconsolate Wood, whose 172 at Trent Bridge was 85 more than he made in his other eight innings, played on in Botham's fourth over. Hilditch was caught at cover point, playing another inexpedient stroke; Wessels, drawn to a wide ball far outside his off-stump, a sure sign of his lack of form.

OVER SCOREBOARDS

Remaining fixtures

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE Worcester
(away)
ESSEX Nottinghamshire (away), Yorkshire
(home)
HAMPSHIRE Derbyshire (home), Nottingham-
shire (away)
SUSSEX Gloucestershire (home), Glamorgan
(away)

This all happened between 5.15 and 6.45 on a mostly sunny evening. In the morning, at the end of Australia's first innings, Robinson had held a nice catch in the covers, from where he had also run out McDermott; and Botham, despite starting with his hands on his knees, had sent Lawson back with a high

then took 26 from one over by Barclay, including two more sixes

N F M Ryan b Israel	74
N F M Popplewell not out	58
V A Richards not out	58
Extras (b-b 10, w-4)	14
Total (2 wicks, 32.4 overs)	188

R J Harden, V F Marks, J L M Atkinson, G V Palmer, T Gerd, C J Drege and J Garner did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-1, 2-38.

BOWLING: Imran 7-0-37-1; C M Walls 8-2-21-0; Jones 5-1-25-0; Grey 2-0-10-0; le Roux 8.4-0-59-0; Barclay 1-0-28-0.

Umpires: D C Ooster and J H Hemmings.

The ground is booked out again today, all tickets having been sold on the understanding that money will be refunded in the event of there being no play because of rain. Whether this would have applied had the

After looking as if they were going

SATURDAY

Britannic Assurance County Championship

CARDIFF: Gloucestershire 129 for four v Glamorgan.

FOLKESTONE: Derbyshire 142 for seven v Kent.

LEICESTER: Leicestershire 153 (P Willey 58; M V Radford 40 for 55), Worcestershire 114 for two (J S Curtis 53 not out).

As it is, those who go to the Oval this morning, should, weather permitting, see the Ashes regained by tonight. It may not be quite as dramatic a moment as in 1926 or 1953, when the Ashes had been a long time in Australia's hands, but there will still be every reason to celebrate.

Total (7 wks)	185
---------------	-----

S SCORES

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire 140 (C E B
-Pics 70; P J W Allott five for 47), Lancashire 81
for four.

TALTON: Somerset 275 for four (I V A
Richards 112, P M Roebuck 60) v Sussex.

EDGECASTON: Warwickshire 142 (I L Pent four
for 15), Essex 108 for five.

HEADINGLEY: Northamptonshire 121 for two v

Old Hill looking nothing less than professional, gradually overhauled the men of Reading. On a day when Reading batted awfully well, Old Hill were always batting slightly better, and no other result looked so much as thinkable.

NATIONAL VILLAGE CHAMPIONSHIP:
Boulders 134 all out (T Trewartha 4-26);

A Hanthandhu not out	109
A de Silva c Azharuddeen b Shastri	33
A de Mel c Viswanathan b Kapil Dev	16
R Pathirana not out	0
Extras (m-b 1, f-b 5)	6
Total (7 wickets)	342

P de Silva and S Ahangama to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-18, 2-29, 3-33, 4-118.
5-282, 6-317, 7-342.

BOWLING no detail: Kapil Dev 28-6-70-1; C Sharma 26-3-71-3; Shastri 32-3-59-1; Malingud Singh 40-12-82-2; G Sharma 15-5-3-0.

eight, who won their small final, holding off attacks from the Netherlands and Australia with an encouraging performance. The eighth final was won by the Soviet Union ahead of Italy and the United States.

In the men's heavy weight section, the Russians won three golds with Finland, Italy, Canada, West and East Germany one apiece. Great

Women's finals: Lightweight
Singles sculls: 1. A Ferguson (Aus) 7m:59.23sec; 2. M Macpherson (Som) 8:01.58; 3. A.

OLYMPIC GAMES: The Republic of the Maldives has become the 161st member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the Olympic president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, told a press conference in Colombo yesterday.

OLYMPIC GAMES: The Republic of the Maldives has become the 161st member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the Olympic president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, told a press conference in Colombo yesterday.

GOLF

ING

From John Wilcockson, Giavera del Montello

Zoetemelk: last word

BOXING

ACCRA: African Boxing Union middleweight championship; Abdul Umaru Sanda (Ghana) bt. Ray Opoku (Ghana), pts.

By David Hands

Robbins (Coventry)
Referee: D Wilson (Yorkshire)

in Belgium

Bellof: collided with Ickx

scheduled for tarce

McEnroe, whose press conferences Test score.

upset Wigan

By Keith Macklin

It was a wild and windy start to the season, and a bitterly disappointing one for 11,000 Wigan fans.

POLO

Leoline away out in front

By John Wagner

...malimaboy began half a goal
...handicap, but although they have
...eased Leoline twice earlier this
...at Tonstoun, it has the
...shire squad's turn to win this
...by 8-3.

...m Haigh has found a strong

...match, registered three goals.

LEONLINE: 1. M. Vickery; 2. Josh Haigh; 3. D
Ryder; back 4: Haigh.

DALNABOY: 1. G. Collander; 2. Lord Morton; 3.
S...; back 4: M. Mackenzie.

CHISHIRE: 1. J. Ombles; 2. M. Barrow; 3. J
...; back 4: M. Gann.

LEONLINE: 1. F. Stevenson; 2. A. More Neeb; 3. J
Mackenzie; back 4: F. Lawson.

Vermaille

Gold and Ivory wins

...ze medal behind West Germany's Frank Minnemann on shdance, who had to settle for silver medal after knocking out two show jumping fences. The gold went to his compatriot, Cord Segebarth, on Mon Petit.

finish with bronze

By a Correspondent

tain's most-fancied individual

team gold medal went to
land, with West Germany
d, and Britain third.



مكتبة من الأحبار

Category: 2000-2001
City: Wraybury 205

DRUM: 1, P. Stevenson; 2, A. More Neebitt; 3, J. Menzies; back, F. Lawton.

2. H mark (Switz); 3 A. Lacey
4 P Retulard (F)

Even the ball wanted to go home early

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The Director of a French bank is looking for a French speaking PA/Sec. to assist a French speaking executive. The job involves a lot of typing and some travel. Salary £8,000 per annum. Call 01-236 5501
7 LUDGATE SQ (off) Ludgate Hill, E.C.4 (Mon-Fri 9.30-4.30) EMP. ARI.

Ask Alfred Marks
Personal Assistant 21 plus with shorthand
For Treasurer of prestigious Oil Company with plush offices. Get involved in all aspects of this job, lots of Client Liaison. £9,000 pa plus lots of extra benefits. Please contact Michelle Griffiths/Linda Beavan on: 01-930 8856
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Call Liz Wood.
now for further details.

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Experienced Temporaries Consultant
If you have a proven Sales background, are a good communicator and possess confidence, style, intelligence, ambition, self motivation and a strong desire to earn success and a better salary, then please apply in writing to Diana Sinclair.
Box 0924W The Times

THINKING ABOUT A CHANGE OF JOB?
We would be delighted to try to help. We don't advertise EVERY job we have on our files and we may have just the one to suit your particular skills and personality. One of our consultants would be happy to discuss job prospects with you, and if we do not have anything suitable immediately we would keep you in mind and consider you for new jobs as they come in. We handle a wide range - from college leaver to the really senior PA positions. If you have secretarial skills, why not ring for an appointment to either our City Office (988 9535) or West End Office (454 4512)

Crone Corhill
Recruitment Consultants

LADDER OF SUCCESS
Are you about to step onto the first rung or ready to move to greater heights, if so, we would be delighted to see you and tell you about our super opportunities for college leavers and experienced young secretaries. Advertising, Estate Agents, Fashion and PR are just some of the exciting companies we specialise in. As a young go-ahead, informal team we can point you in the right direction. If you are filling in time or are undecided, you may like to join our active temporary team. Please ring: 01-437 4187/89

HOBSTONES
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Shopping late on Thursday?
Then join Joanna Holliday and her team on Thursday 5th September between 5.30 and 7.30 to discuss how we can help you capitalize your Word Processing expertise. For Wang and IBM Secretaries with excellent skills, we can offer continuous work this Autumn and Winter. Do telephone Elaine Webster if you can join us, you will be made very welcome.

01-240 9911

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CHARLES JOURDAN KNIGHTSBRIDGE
Require a bright, young, efficient bi-lingual (French) secretary to work in an expanding department, varied and interesting workload. Negotiable salary for the right applicant + clothing/shoe allowance.
Please apply to Margaret Kavanagh 01-581 3337

Senior Partner's PA/Sec. £9,500
The senior partner of this international City surveyors handles all overseas ventures. He needs a positive Secretary/PA who is articulate and an excellent organizer. You should have skills of 100/60 and be aged 25-35.

Chairman's PA £12,000
The Chairman of this leading international designers offers an interesting and versatile role to a PA confident of her social and secretarial skills. You should be of graduate calibre, polished, articulate and literate with a high energy level.

Bernadette of Bond St.
01-278 9161/5

CAN YOU EARN AN ABOVE AVERAGE SALARY?
A small London office of a large American re-insurance company are looking for a small team of the re-insurance market. The person we are seeking must have the usual secretarial skills along with experience of sales. The position will eventually include the use of a word processor and computer and the knowledge of these would be a distinct advantage. We arrange the successful applicant to be between 21 and 30. To arrange an appointment, phone: 01-236 5501
8 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3 (Mon-Fri 9.30-4.30) EMP. ARI.

SENIOR SECRETARY RED CROSS
A vacancy has arisen at N.H.Q. for an experienced Secretary to work for our Chief Social Services Advisor and Welfare Officer. As well as proven administrative ability, fast shorthand typing and audio skills are essential. A full range of duties are covered in this position including high level contact with Social Service Departments and organisation of conferences and courses. Starting salary not less than £8,000 per annum. Staff restaurant. S.T.L. Please contact Personnel Officer: BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1 Tel: 235 5454 No Agencies

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Litigation and court work. Excellent opportunity for a woman with a proven secretarial background to return to work. Salary £8,000 per annum. Call 01-236 5501.

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Good shorthand and audio for this professional firm. Will cross train on Wordstar. Sal. to £9,000 for right person. Call 01-236 5501.

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An opportunity to grow in a professional firm. Start work experience and good typing skills. Salary £8,000 per annum. Call 01-236 5501.

Please call 938 1718/938 1846

BI-LINGUAL PA to £10,000
International favour at Director Level with excellent salary. French speaking, extrovert PA with English & French, shorthand, excellent surroundings. 20's. Call 588 6081
Personnel to £8,000
Suit a good communicator who is confident of her social and secretarial skills. Salary £8,000 per annum. Call 588 6081.

GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS
7 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3 (Mon-Fri 9.30-4.30) EMP. ARI.

My latest problem is I've got no problems - now that we get all our temporaries from...
Senior Secretaries
01-437 4187/89

TRAINER/SUPERVISOR TO £10,000
Our Client, a major Service Company based in North London, need a career minded, motivated person to organize and train a large team answering calls for this busy Information service. Age preferably between 25 and 35 years. Experience of staff management and training with a minimum of 10 years. A level education essential. Your previous involvement should have covered telephone systems, and the ability to communicate quickly and effectively. This is a professional environment providing potential for the right candidate. Please call or write in confidence: Michelle Zadek, Michelle Zadek Recruitment, 10a James Street, Covent Garden, London WC2. Telephone 01-240 9911.

PA/ADMINISTRATOR NO 5/H - c. £9,000
A major international firm with superb only offices seeks a P.A. to assist the new manager of the European Selection Division. This is a role of some responsibility where you can become closely involved and progress steadily to a more administrative and responsible role. You will meet many clients and candidates, have lots of telephone calls and be responsible for the overseas administration including arranging interviews and travel and assisting with the preparation of advertising copy and liaising with Ad. agencies. Applicants should be aged, ideally 24-28. A level education and have excellent typing (40 wpm) ability. Salary £8,000 per annum. Call 01-236 5501.

ITALIAN £8,500
Truly bilingual Receptionist/Secretary (24+) with initiative, common sense and a good telephone manner for new city venture, located in superb offices.

FRENCH £8,000 - £9,000
A French based - and two are better - if you want to keep the language up to scratch. If you have at least 2 years experience and shorthand in both English and French try a smaller but busy city representative office, where your duties will be varied.

01-836 3794/5

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We'll pay you excellent rates and give you the most interesting temporary jobs in town. Just bring us your good display writer or PC skills - any short-hand or audio experience you may have and we'll look after you and give you constant temporary work.

SKILL SUPERTRAVEL
We require efficient hardworking girls to join the sales team. Previous office experience essential. Knowledge of our old resorts and German or French are definite advantages. Please contact Dinah Varlow on 584 5060

Shorthand Sec Up to £9,500
For personal work, SW1. Good speeds. Well spoken with experience at same level.

SELLING AGENCY
01-437 4187/89

Receptionist/Telephonist
Required for growing international advertising agency with offices near Oxford Circus. Outgoing personality and reliable time keeping essential. Typing skills a distinct advantage. Salary negotiable, plus pension scheme. Telephone Pippa Gerrard on 01-493 3899

SEC WITH LANGUAGES TRAVEL £9,000
Superb opportunity to work for senior executive of international Co. Must have French or Spanish together with excellent secretarial skills and WP. Social skills good. Very varied and interesting work content, 20's-30's, private or public school education preferred. Phone Sarah Johnson 01-602 3012
STAFFPLAN REC CONS

LE VIN EXTRAORDINAIRE! £9,000+
Unique chance to develop your interest in wine - your good PA skills, excellent telephone manner and general confidence will enable you to be completely involved with clients, and thus become a valuable member of the wine trade. French an asset, good skills a must! Call Monica Wuechler on 01-236 5501.

DRAKE PERSONNEL
01-437 4187/89

£10,000 KNIGHTSBRIDGE
A confident Sec/PA with a warm, friendly personality and mature approach to work. Very varied and essential working for Senior Executive in Commercial Public Company of note. Very varied and interesting work content, 20's-30's, private or public school education preferred. Phone Mrs Byzantine on 01-236 5501
Norma Stamp Personnel (off St James Tube).

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY SW1 £9,750
Great opportunity for a Sec/PA to work for the Chairman of the International Overseas Department in this large company good SH, typing and WP. Essential together with previous international commercial experience. Free lunch + 5 weeks holiday. Ring Mandy Stafford now on 486 6951
Staff Introductions, Rec Cons

PA-MARKETING £10,000 + PA
PA needed for head of Mayfair based marketing consultancy, specializing in professional and corporate PR. You will need to be lively, literate and able to stand up for yourself. You should have good organisational abilities and must have a minimum of 2 years experience. The work will vary from preparing press releases to organising promotional days lasting with clients and generally running the office. Shorthand is not essential but would be useful. Ring Liz Washington on 01-629 3344

MATURE RECEPTIONIST SW1 - 22ae
A very high salary will be given to someone who is well spoken, confident on the telephone and with a sense of humour. This SW1 expanding trading company will train their new employee and good perks are also given. Ring Caroline Wallinger NOW on 486 6951
Staff Introductions (Rec Cons)

PA/SECRETARY
Required for Chief Administrator of Schools Company, with text, character and communication, as well as good skills for social and secretarial work. Administrative work. On occasion but comfortable paid office with pleasant hours and conditions. Salary £8,000 pa. Apply in writing to Mr P. Wallinger, The Chelsea Company Ltd, 10a James Street, London WC2H 7BY

PA/SECRETARY
Director of magazine publishing company requires enthusiastic, hard-working PA/Sec with confident approach and good organisational ability. Short-hand 100/120. Typing 60/80. Must be able to work on own initiative. Please send letters of application and CV's to: JANE COOK, P. O. Box 381, Mill Harbour, London, E14 9TW

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT FOR WI ON CO
Buoyant personality and flexible attitude for varied duties including typing and sales in some domestic situation. Hours 9-5. Apply 01-493 4576 and ask for Pauline

COLLEGE LEAVER NO SHORTHAND £7,500 +
Are you bright & outgoing with a good education & seeking a career? This firm of WI American Management consultants needs you to train on their WP installation ideally some WP experience at college & good typing skills.

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT
Bright, young graduate required to assist underwriters at Lloyd's. Pleasant surroundings and salary negotiable. C.v. to: BOX 9523 W, THE TIMES

MATURE AUDIO SECRETARY
Required for small busy Town Planning consultancy in SW1. Being responsible to one of the partners, you will be able to cover all general office duties and have good speeds (100/60) shorthand is useful. £8,500. Contact Jane on 01-236 5501 to arrange interview

INTERNATIONAL DESIGN CO TO £8,000 S/H COLLEGE LEAVER
Are you an A1 candidate with min O level education looking to enter the industry? This is a varied PA position with full secretarial, WP and computer training. Please phone Harriet Gabb 439 2308
Mist Prestige (Rec Cons)

CHelsea ADVERTISING AGENCY SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST
We're looking for someone with first class word processing experience who would also be interested in meeting our clients and organising our M.D. The work itself is demanding and your role is vital to the smooth running of our company excellent salary, negotiable. Please call Sally Brooks on 01-385 9189

CHelsea PROPERTY OFFICE
Needs smart, young Secretary, with good skills, to assist busy Letting Team. Salary to £7,500. Tel: Monica on 351 9329

SECRETARY
Architect near Camden Town requires shorthand secretary for hospital team. Architectural experience useful but not essential. Friendly office. Age 23+. 01-586 3311 (No agencies)

La crème
01-278 9161/5

SECRETARY
Public Relations Company, in Camden Town, seeks experienced Secretary with good shorthand and typing speeds and able to cope with memory typewriter. Varied work, 5 day week, 9.30-5.30. Salary in the region of £7,500. Please telephone M. Westfield, 01-485 0668 or write to: Centreburst Ltd, 8-10 Parkway, NW1 7JA.

A NEW JOB FOR ANTHONY IN WI £8,000 PER ANNUM
Head-National company in central London requires a Secretary to cope with all aspects to a really exciting, varied job. Company benefits to be arranged at interview. Telephone Laura Khan 749 2171

EDUCATIONAL COURSES REVIEW

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Do-it-yourself 235 miles up

A high-contrast, black and white photograph showing a close-up of a textured surface, possibly a rock or concrete. The image is characterized by deep shadows and bright, speckled highlights, creating a dramatic, almost abstract effect. The texture appears rough and uneven, with a dark, shadowed area in the foreground and a bright, speckled area in the background.

Parkinson is kept out in Thatcher's reshuffle

Asked yesterday on BBC radio about his future in the Government, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, and Science, said he would love to stay where he was, but added that it was a matter for the Prime Minister.

Gorbachov in bitter attack on America

world "explosive", but said he wanted to reassure all Americans that war would not come from the Soviet Union. "We will never start war."

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. **FRONTS** Warm Cold Occluded
 Triangles are on advancing warm

Winnipeg	7.7	02	18	64	bright	St. John's	1.0	01	18	64	sun	St. John's	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Edmonton	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Edmonton	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Edmonton	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Calgary	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Calgary	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Calgary	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Regina	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Regina	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Regina	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Saskatoon	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Saskatoon	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Saskatoon	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Winnipeg	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Winnipeg	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Winnipeg	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Thunder Bay	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Thunder Bay	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Thunder Bay	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Windsor	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Windsor	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Windsor	1.0	01	18	64	sun
London	7.7	05	18	64	sun	London	1.0	01	18	64	sun	London	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Hamilton	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Hamilton	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Hamilton	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Quebec	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Quebec	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Quebec	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Montreal	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Montreal	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Montreal	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Ottawa	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Ottawa	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Ottawa	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Kingston	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Kingston	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Kingston	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Windsor	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Windsor	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Windsor	1.0	01	18	64	sun
London	7.7	05	18	64	sun	London	1.0	01	18	64	sun	London	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Hamilton	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Hamilton	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Hamilton	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Quebec	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Quebec	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Quebec	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Montreal	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Montreal	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Montreal	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Ottawa	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Ottawa	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Ottawa	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Kingston	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Kingston	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Kingston	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Windsor	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Windsor	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Windsor	1.0	01	18	64	sun
London	7.7	05	18	64	sun	London	1.0	01	18	64	sun	London	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Hamilton	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Hamilton	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Hamilton	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Quebec	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Quebec	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Quebec	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Montreal	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Montreal	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Montreal	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Ottawa	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Ottawa	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Ottawa	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Kingston	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Kingston	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Kingston	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Windsor	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Windsor	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Windsor	1.0	01	18	64	sun
London	7.7	05	18	64	sun	London	1.0	01	18	64	sun	London	1.0	01	18	64	sun
Hamilton	7.7	05	18	64	sun	Hamilton	1.0	01	18	64	sun	Hamilton	1.0	01	18	64	sun

Wang	c 16 81	Ishtant	c 23 78	Nice	c 24 75	Toronto
Wardman	c 21 70	Jiddish	c 34 83	Olelo	c 17 73	Turkey
Wasson	c 17 83	Jo'hann		Paris	c 18 86	Vancouver
Wasson	c 20 73	Kassati	c 29 84	Peking	c 28 82	Valencia
Wasson	c 21 70	Las Palmas	c 28 79	Perth	c 15 59	Venice
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